The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3533. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Anticipated Movement Against Wilmington and Goldsboro.

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

Rebel Views of Northern Sentiment.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

We have files of Richmond papers to the 16th inst., inclusive. We find the following dispatches from North Carolina in the Richmond *Whig* of that date:

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

All quiet here. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Macon. Their destination is, probably, Goldsboro and Wilmington, simultaneously. All non-combatants have been requested to leave town.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The *State Journal* has advices from Kinston of this date. Forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern yesterday in the direction of Wilmington, crossing Brice's Creek. A courier from Maj. NETHERCUTT reached Kinston this morning, and says the enemy, six to ten thousand strong, are advancing toward Kinston, concentrating at Cole Creek.

In connection with the above, the following extract from a communication of Gov. LETCHER to the Virginia Legislature is of interest:

"*Recently many of the soldiers of Virginia in the discharge of duty have gone to North Carolina and elsewhere, posts of danger, where they soon may be engaged in severe and bloody battles.* All the indications point with unerring certainty to one or more great battles on the coast of our noble sister State, in which Virginians are to play, I trust, no unimportant part. Our soldiers absent from home and family will require attention—clothing will be needed—delicacies for the sick and wounded will be required—and it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to provide for their comfort, and for the preservation of their lives."

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Whig.

The President, in his message, apologizes indirectly for the seizure of private property, by what he calls the "power of impressment," by alleging the insufficiency of transportation. He recommends that the exercise of this power be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be under due regulation of law. This is all very well, but it would have been far more consistent with a Government of freedom and law if, before exercising this tyrannical power, the right to do so had been obtained from the law-making authority. There has existed no necessity for its exercise at all. It is a slander upon the people of Virginia to assert that such necessity has existed. As a general rule they have willingly sold their produce to the Government, at the Government's own price—even when that price was half the market price. In other cases, the parties have not refused to sell, so far as we have heard, but only demanded the market value, which the Government refused to give. *For the sake of a few dollars, the Government set aside all law and justice, and resorted to force to rob individuals of their property, while millions were being lavished upon favorites.* It is a striking illustration of the injustice of this proceeding, that the price at which the Government is impressing flour is from two to three dollars less than the price paid by the Government to the Crenshaws.

One would suppose that common sense would dictate, that a Government like ours, *dependent for its very existence upon the affection and confidence of the country*, would spare no means to secure that confidence and affection. But, so far from this, the disposition seems to exist *to harass and alienate the people by every species of petty tyranny.* This has been especially the cause with respect to the great agricultural population, on which, at last, rests the sole hope for the national salvation. Nothing but their whole-souled devotion to the cause could have made them submit in quiet to the violation of law and wanton invasion of their rights. It is difficult to assign a reason for this absurd and extraordinary policy. Possibly the solution may be found in *the vast number of Jews and Yankees, who, having no sympathy for our people, and no regard for their feelings and interest, have insinuated themselves into the management of our affairs.*

The system of impressment as conducted at present, operates unequally, and, consequently, unjustly and oppressively. Persons residing near the armies, or convenient to the railroads and canal, are those only who feel its burdens. While they are forced to sacrifice half the value of their property, neighbors a few miles distant go scot free, or have theirs enhanced in price by the Government seizure. Our people are willing to do anything for the cause, but they have a right to demand that the burdens should be equal, and imposed upon all alike, and by the law of the land. Their property is at the service of the Government, but let it be taken on fair terms, and for such compensation as the Government can give.

We do not write this to inflame the just discontent which exists; but in the hope of inducing such action on the part of Congress as will tend to appease it. Our people have been accustomed to law, and they abhor the unnecessary intrusion of military violence. Congress cannot pass a law on the subject which does not recognize "just compensation" for private property appropriated to public use, and which does not also, in estimating that compensation, to some extent recognize the depreciation of the currency. A law like that of the State of Virginia would meet all the demands of the Government, satisfy the people, and above all, preserve our character as a Government of liberty and law.

CHANGE IN NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Making Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message its text, the Richmond *Whig* discourses as follows:

"If one might judge Yankees on the same principles we employ in judging the rest of mankind, it might be safe to conclude that some convulsion was impending. *The Fall elections in the North, and especially that of New-York, have been followed by a most wonderful revolution in words and actions, both by Government and people.* For eighteen months, a reign of terror, cruel and relentless, prevailed throughout the Northern States. The freedom of the Press and of speech was abolished, all the liberties of the citizen were in abeyance, arbitrary arrests by telegraph, and incarceration without trial, were the order of the day. But as soon as SEYMOUR was elected Governor of New-York, the prison doors were opened, the victims of tyranny were set free, and it was given out that no more arrests in the loyal States would be made. From this, it would appear that SEWARD thought there was something more than a mere formality in that election—that it meant something real, threatening and practical. At the same time, the Northern papers, who are endowed with the most scurrilous tongues of any set of blackguards since the days of the Roman Plebs, and who had been dumb as oysters during the whole Reign of Terror, recovered the use of their tongues and their capacity for vituperation. They have not been sparing in the exercise of this talent, and no rebel print can compare with some of them in the bitterness and ferocity of the attacks upon their late idols. This, too, may mean something. As free speech and tyranny cannot long coexist, it may be that the downfall of the tyrants may be at hand.

While this remarkable change has come over the Yankee Government and press, *the army appears to have felt the influence.* At this very time, several of the most distinguished of their Generals are arraigned before Courts of Inquiry, some for disobedience of orders, some for incompetency and some for treason, and Generals are summoned as witnesses to testify against Generals. The spectacle is refreshing. If it were any one else than Yankees, who are engaged in this internecine war, we should not hesitate to predict a catastrophe. Very high authority tells us that a house divided against itself must fall. But the Yankees are exceptional. They are *sui generis*, and are governed by rules not applicable to Christianized communities. Throw a cat into the air as you may, and he will fall upon his feet. So it may be with the Yankees. *Discord, and villipending and wrangling among themselves, may not be attended with the same effects with them as with others.* The result must determine.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

How long before there will be a change in "the situation" here is, of course, dependent on the movements of the enemy. The report that 40,000 had gone into Winter quarters at Matthias' Point is not well authenticated, though, so far as is known here, the main body of the enemy is still on the opposite side of the river, not very far from their position before the battle. The ever-vigilant LEE and his Generals will frustrate their designs sufficiently early to baffle another "On to Richmond" movement. One of the enemy's pickets observing one of our men with a hoe or spade, apparently digging, a day or two since, said: "You needn't be diggin' up that ground, we aint comin' over there any more." The facetious Yankee no doubt unconsciously expressed the real intention of his Commander-in-Chief.

A flag of truce came over to-day. Unfortunately, there are many of our friends in Stafford County within the enemy's lines who did not anticipate the present condition of affairs; consequently, applications are made every day to the General commanding the communication from the other side—Gen. SUMNER—for permission to cross the river. The *modus operandi* of accomplishing this is as follows: Application is made in writing to the General commanding the side from which the applicant wishes to come or go, and sent to headquarters for approval. If approved, it is forwarded, by flag of truce, to the other side for a similar ordeal. This sometimes occupies several days. In the case of an applicant who wishes to remain on either side temporarily, permission is rarely granted. The Yankee officials who accompany the flag of truce manifest a disposition to converse freely and hobnob it with ours—sometimes over a flask of the "*anti-fogmatic*," which they often bring with them.

It is difficult to estimate, or to express, in adequate terms, the privations and distress entailed upon the refined and intelligent population of this once happy, but now sacked and desolate city. Refugees are scattered through the surrounding country and along the railroad from this city to Richmond. Furniture and other household articles, saved from the ruthless hands of the Yankee vandals, are being constantly removed to "Hamilton's Crossing;" and the transportation is far from sufficient to meet the hourly applications made by the few remaining men and lonely widows to the officers successively in command here, who exert every effort to accommodate. *The demands of the army are great, corn and fodder having to be hauled fifty miles.*

The weather, for several days, has been most delightful—beautiful, balmy days succeeded by gorgeous moonlight nights.

DESTRUCTION AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.

We have already published a statement from the correspondent of a New-York paper, who estimates the Yankee loss at Holly Springs at $6,000,000. The amount of goods captured and their value will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that, for the want of them, the Yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account, from an eye-witness, says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Dépôt, the station-house, the engine houses and immense store-houses, were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the dépôt the barrels of flour, estimated a half mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through, and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the Court-house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates.

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other Quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings which contained them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central Dépôt, engine-houses and store-houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the court-house, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the Ninth, Sixth and Third Legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them, pell-mell, through town, and run them off North, with considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of thirty in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out, "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said: "The Yankee commandant of the post is in my house; come and catch him;" and a search was instituted, but without success; when the noble woman insisted that he *was* there, concealed; and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Col. MURPHY, the intrepid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, Jan. 9.

Gen. MORGAN'S command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon Creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville, (eighteen miles from Louisville,) and other brigdes were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle work of the two first was at Muldrough's Hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, Gen. MORGAN received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (MORGAN) completely surrounded. Gen. MORGAN, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and, upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured.

In the fight at the trestle Gen. MORGAN captured another regiment, with all their arms and stores.

The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek and other places, amounted to two thousand.

At Springfield Gen. MORGAN was surrounded by twenty-six thousand of the enemy, and for awhile it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville Gen. HOLLESY, commanding the Federal forces and harrassing MORGAN'S rear, was killed in a hand to hand encounter with Lieut. EASTON. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of Gen. HOLLESY was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of Gen. MORGAN'S men—Capt. TRIBBLE, Lieut. EASTON and a private. HOLLESY was attended by two of his staff—Capt. EDWARDS and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which Gen. HOLLESY was killed by Lieut. EASTON. Capt. EDWARDS and HOLLESY'S orderly were captured by Capt. TRIBBLE. The fight was a hand to hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green River to Shepherdsville, a distance of 75 miles. Shepherdsville is 18 miles from Louisville.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

One of the most extensive auction sales of dry goods which has occured in this city took place yesterday, (Thursday,) at the warehouse of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co. The following is a list of the prices of the prominent articles:

Black and white prints, $1 97½; fancy do., $1 95@$2 07½; gray cassimere, $6@$7 50; satinet, $4 50@$4 70; 3-4 fulled cloth, $5@$5 50; 6-4 do., $11; Scotch ginghams, $2; country jeans, $4 75; white flannel, $2 50@$5 50; red do., $2 75; red twilled do., $3 12½; Coats' spool cotton, $5 25@$5 75; American prints, $8 50@$9; English do., $10 75; patent thread, $9 50 @$10; black cloth, $19; black French delaines, $4 25@$4 75; gray poplins, $3 75; black alpacas, $3 75@$6 37½; 7-8 brown shirtings, 65c.@66c.; 4-4 do. 74c.; American delaines, $2 62½; English do., $2 50; note paper, $30 ℔ ream; cap, $38@$41; letter do., $34@$37. The sale commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued with brief intermission until 7 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH died at Enfield, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., in the 88th year of his age. He was formerly Governor of that State, a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. JACKSON, and Territorial Governor of Florida.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival of Transports with Supplies.

Exaggarated Reports Regarding the Operations of the Guerrillas.

Forrest Not in the Vicinity of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 18.

Twenty of the fleet boats have arrived here. They were convoyed by two gunboats.

At the Shoals the boats *Des Moines City*, *Science* and *Freestone* were fired into by the enemy with rifles.

Three men on board the *Freestone* were wounded.

A large mail came with the boats.

Boats laden with army supplies have also arrived.

On Wednesday the rebels robbed the steamer *Hastings*, containing a number of wounded and some provisions.

The rebels stripped the wounded of all their clothing.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 18.

Capt. COOMBS, of the steamer *Trio*, has arrived here.

His account indicates that there are great exaggerations in the recent special dispatches from Nashville.

He says that he was hailed by a body of rebel cavalry and ordered to remove his crew and wounded men, and put them on board the steamer *Hastings*, which, with the *Parthenia*, had been captured.

The gunboat *Slidell* surrendered without firing a gun.

Capt. COOMBS denies that the guerrilla FORREST is anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville, and says that there are no 4,000 or 5,000 rebels thereabouts.

Military circles here exhibit some anxiety on account of the reports of large rebel reinforcements, from Gen. LEE'S army in Virginia, having reached Shelbyville.

THE ARKANSAS POST VICTORY.

The Gallant Part Taken by the Gunboats.

Report of Acting Rear-Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The following was received to-day at the Navy Department, dated Cairo, Jan. 18, 10:30 P. M.:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, }
ARKANSAS POST, Jan. 11, 1863. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The gunboats *Louisville*, *De Kalb*, *Cincinnati* and *Lexington* attacked the heavy fort at the Post, on Arkansas, last night, and silenced the batteries, killing twenty of the enemy. The gunboats attacked again this morning, and dismounted every gun, eleven in all.

Col. DEENNINGTON, late of the United States Navy commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the Navy. I received his sword. The army cooperated on the land side.

The forts were completely silenced, and the guns, eleven in number, were all dismounted in three hours. The action was at close quarters on the part of the three iron-clads, and the firing splendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The *Louisville* lost 12; *DeKalb*, 17; *Cincinnati*, none; *Lexington*, none; *Rattler*, 2. The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for action in half an hour after the battle.

The light-draft *Rattler*, Lieut.-Commanding WILSON SMITH, and the other light drafts, joined in the action when it became general, as did the *Black Hawk*, Lieut.-Commanding R. B. BREESE, with her rifle guns. Particulars will be given hereafter.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID B. PORTER,

Acting Rear-Admiral.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Sherman's Failure at Vicksburgh, and the Causes of It—The Original Plan Not Carried Out—The Campaign Against the Correspondents—Vicksburgh to be Again Attacked.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Not the bloodiest, but by far the most important struggle of the campaign in the West, has just been concluded, with a result so decided that not the slightest doubt remains as to who are the victors. Much time and blood have been expended, and much treasure wasted, with a result that brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every loyal citizen in the Union, and which has sent a tide of exultation through the veins of every rebel in the South.

Hitherto, where went the banners of the Northwest there went victory. Her Generals, undivided by political intrigues, and comparatively exempt from jealousy, have led their armies with their eye single to one object—the subjugation of the rebellion. Commencing at Cairo, they drove the rebels back, forcing them from point to point down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, till they gained possession of the largest and best portion of the Valley of the Mississippi; and this they have held, with but slight changes, up to the present.

But there seems to have been a change, and, instead of the unanimity which has hitherto prevailed, there have been divided and antagonistic intentions, which have given us a shameful defeat. There is no doubt of the fact that Gen. SHERMAN, although a gallant and able officer, was carried away by jealousy of other commanders, and, induced by this feeling, threw his comparatively small army against Vicksburgh, in order that he might have the credit of capturing that formidable stronghold.

It was intended that BANKS, GRANT and SHERMAN should simultaneously invest the place—BANKS from below, GRANT in the rear, and SHERMAN in front. The plan, if carried out, could scarcely have failed of success; and, in order to have done this, SHERMAN, before commencing the attack, should have assured himself that the other columns were within supporting distance. He reached his position, and, rather pleased than otherwise to know that the others had not arrived, he threw his forces against the impregnable batteries in his front, and was met by an overwhelming defeat.

With their rear uninterrupted, the enemy was able, when he learned the point of our attack, to strengthen it by hurrying in thousands from Jackson and other points east not threatened from below. The troops that guarded the lower portion of his works were sent forward to combine with the other thousands in resisting our attacks. And then for four days our handful of gallant fellows froze and suffered in the Yazoo swamps, or were butchered in vain efforts to carry formidable works, defended by thrice their numbers. Had BANKS attacked them at the same moment, the troops that defended the works from Walnut Hills to below Vicksburgh could not have been spared to reinforce the works in front of Chickasaw Bayou; and had GRANT threatened their rear, they would never have employed their railroad night and day in throwing regiment after regiment to the support of the beleaguered point.

Convinced, finally, that his insane ambition to capture Vicksburgh would not be gratified, and himself thereby immortalized, SHERMAN caused his attack upon Vicksburgh and withdrew his army, satisfied that his efforts were unsuccessful, and equally stupid in their conception and carrying out.

There is another phase of this expedition that deserves special mention. While SHERMAN sought immortality in his attack upon Vicksburgh, HAMMOND, his Adjutant-General, has earned enduring fame by his tremendous onslaught upon that formidable system of works known as the Press. SHERMAN'S gallantry in storming the heights above Chickasaw Bayou was only equaled by the gallantry of HAMMOND in his assault upon the mail-bags. If *that* was sleepless in devising plans to gain possession of the rebel works, *this* was no less untiring in arranging strategic combinations whereby he might gain possession of letters directed to the Press. SHERMAN'S report is lengthy and interesting, but shows a failure; HAMMOND'S is shorter, not less interesting, but is accompanied by an assurance of success. It reads (probably) as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, while our brave fellows were gallantly risking death on the battle-field, I, assisted by two aids, was engaged in searching mail-bags, with a view of stopping all letters whereby information of our doings would be conveyed to the Press and people of the North. Fearing that letters to newspapers might be inclosed to other parties than the proprietors thereof, I was obliged to break open a large number of private letters, by which, if I did not find the information I sought, I became possessed of many family and other secrets of the most interesting character. I found a large number of letters to the Press, all of which I broke open, read and destroyed, with one or two exceptions. During the time I was not engaged in examining the letters of officers, soldiers and correspondents, I employed myself in getting the names of members of the Press, with a view to arresting them and drafting them into the ranks until the end of the war, in pursuance of General Order No. 8; but was unsuccessful, as they, learning my intentions, absented themselves and could not be found.

I have the honor, &c., J. H. HAMMOND,
Major and A. A. General.

SHERMAN'S failure is counter-balanced by the success of HAMMOND—let the world see sufficient brilliancy in the efforts of the latter to offset the want of it shown in the operations of the former, and then the expedition, as a whole, will not be so disgraceful to the master-minds which conducted it.

It is difficult to tell what will be the effect of a charge of commanders at the present time. Even a majority of those who habitually sneer at West Point, do not express perfect confidence in the new commander of the expedition. MCCLERNAND is undoubtedly an athlete of the first order, but it is believed that he lacks the necessary training and skill to make his strength effective. No man has a greater contempt of danger than he, nor is there any man prepared to fight greater odds, or more determinedly, than MCCLERNAND; the only question is, as to whether he knows how to manœuvre his men properly, either in going into or coming out of a fight. These points are raised by those who oppose his appointment—of course they cannot be settled until the new commander develops his abilities in some coming battle.

As soon as matters on White River are settled, operations against Vicksburgh will be resumed on a scale commensurate with the task. Whether the attack will be made entirely from the river side I do not know; but from the fact that GRANT has arrived at Memphis, and that transports from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have been seized and ordered below, it seems probable that the attack will be made in front. I have always been of the opinion, and see no reason to alter it now, that Vicksburgh should be taken by a flank movement, in the same manner that we took Columbus, viz., by cutting off their line of communication eastward. This, although no small job—for the railroad is fortified at every accessible point between Vicksburgh and Jackson—would be infinitely easier than to carry the monstrous fortifications at Vicksburgh. GALWAY.

Naval Affairs.

THE IRON-CLAD OZARK.

The iron-clad steamer *Ozark*, building at Mound City, has had her ribs put up, and will in a few weeks begin to assume the aspect of a finished vessel. Considerable curiosity exists in the navy about this vessel, owing to the fact that Chief Engineer WHITAKER, who was called home from the Mediterranean Station to test a new iron-clad annihilator, is at work putting his new invention on board. The *Ozark* does not belong to any of the classes of iron-clads hitherto printed in order. She is of the same general description as the *Tuscumbia*, and others of that rate. There is still another type in course of construction, some of the vessels of which have not, we believe, been commenced up to this time.

THE FLORIDA.

The steamer *Florida*, for the command of which Capt. BANKHEAD, of the *Monitor*, has been detailed, is under orders to prepare for active service as soon as possible. Workmen are now employed on her at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and she will be finished in a short time. The *Florida*, although a purchased steamer, is strongly built and has the reputation of being fast. Other officers of the *Monitor* beside Capt. BANKHEAD have been ordered to her. She rates on the register with many of the regular navy-built steam sloops-of-war.

THE PLAN OF CERTAIN IRON-CLADS CHANGED.

Instructions have been sent from the Navy Department to the different contractors building the last batch of iron-clad vessels to make a considerable change in the plan of their construction. They were to be longer than the nine batteries of the Monitor type, and to draw very little water. Now, however, they are to be made more formidable, and will be of deeper draft than was at first intended. There are other deviations from the original plan to be carried out, which it is not expedient to print. These crafts are all in a forward condition, and one or two of them will be launched in a few weeks in this neighborhood. They are 1,034 tons burden, will have on one turret, in which two guns will be mounted. The names of this class of iron-clads are:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where Building.
Mahopac	In frame	Jersey City
Manhattan	Ribs up	Jersey City
Tecumseh	Ribs up	Jersey City
Canonicus	Keel laid	Boston
Catawba	Building rapidly	Cincinnati
Manayunk	Keel laid	Booneville
Tippecanoe	Building rapidly	Cincinnati

Capt. ERICSSON furnishes the plans for these ships, the general details of whose construction will be the same as their predecessors. None of them, however, can be made available for any immediate hostilities.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The $100,000,000 Treasury Note Bill Signed by the President.

The Report of the House Ways and Means Committee.

ITS PROBABLE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE.

The Entire Army and Navy to be Paid at Once.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of $100,000,000 in United States notes, if so much money is needed, for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given, in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country. It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues, so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it.

That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise is needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens.

In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of the United States Bonds, as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans, by increasing the present, and causing a future, demand for such bonds.

In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and of the greater embarrassment, sure to come, if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for future demands on the Treasury.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning discussed the suggestions made by Secretary CHASE to the Sub-Committee on Saturday, for the amendment of the Finanse bill, and finally agreed unanimously on their adoption, with the exception of those relating to Banks. These amendments will be reported to the House to-morrow morning, and incorporated into the bill of the Committee, which is expected to pass without opposition, as Mr. HOOPER'S bill will not be pressed. The text of the first three sections, as amended, reads as follows:

A Bill to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions dollars for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupons or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time upon the best terms he can obtain, for lawful money of the United States, and all the bonds and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority. *Provided*, that there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, issued at any time under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred million dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States three hundred million dollars of Treasury notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in lawful money of the United States, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable any time not exceeding three years from date, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than ten dollars each, and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States except imports, and shall be convertible with accrued interest into legal tender notes. And such Treasury notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value, in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment for any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow, in any such negotiation, any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of Treasury notes herein authorized, equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each three months from the date thereof, and words denoting that the within note is a legal tender in payment of internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States except duties on imports, and is receivable for all loans made to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations not less than one dollar as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections are not changed. The seventh is changed only in the use of the words, "every half year," in place of "semi-annually." The eighth is unchanged, and the ninth is changed only by increasing the sum appropriated for carrying the act into effect to one million dollars.

The Committee has also agreed to report Secretary CHASE'S Bank Bill separately, and give it a fair vote in the House.

Thus the financial measures of the Government would seem to be assuming definite shape

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The extraordinary message sent to Congress to day with the Hundred Millions Treasury Note bill, in which the President admonishes that body in regard to Secretary CHASE'S Bank measure, is regarded by his friends in both houses as injudicious. It was referred by an immense majority in the House to the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the Senate was not even ordered printed.

It is believed that the Finance bill agreed upon by Secretary CHASE and the Committee will now pass at once through both Houses by over two-thirds majority, although there is no expectation of an Executive veto.

TREASURY NOTES

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, states this morning that the books of his office show the amount of old demand notes now being received to average $400,000 daily. As systematic efforts on the part of importers and others are being made to depreciate the value of these notes, it is proper to say that no person financially connected with the Government contemplates changing the present law, prescribing the medium to be used in the payment of customs. The Secretary of the Treasury and every member of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Finance Committee of the Senate as well as a decided majority of both Houses of Congress are inflexibly opposed to any such change, deeming it not only bad faith but bad financiering, and calculated to disturb public confidence in the financial integrity of the Government. Even Mr. STEVENS, who has favored the payment of the interest of future debts in legal tender notes, is firm in the policy of demanding gold for customs.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Three Paymasters left here this morning to pay off the troops in the Army of the Potomac. Within the last six days four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been paid to soldiers in that army.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee met this morning, and dispatched a large amount of business. The bill punishing frauds in the army, which was carefully prepared by Mr. WHITING, Solicitor for the War Department, was considered at length, and Mr. HOWARD was authorized to examine it, and report at the next meeting. The Committee will probably report a bill proposed by Judge HOLT, compelling witnesses to attend Court-martials, with penalties similar to those of other witnesses who refuse to appear.

PURGED.

Mr. SIMON STEVENS, the contumacious witness who refused to answer a question propounded to him by the Van Wyck Investigating Committee in New-York, as to the amount of money received by himself and company for storage of goods in bonded warehouses during the last year, has finally yielded on compulsion, and stated that the amount of profits received were $60,000.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

The Postmaster-General this morning replied to the Resolution of the Senate, explaining the reasons which caused the derangements in the mails between Washington and New-York. He states that it was mainly due to the great increase of travel and traffic in the several routes, growing out of the exigencies of the war, but says that the companies are resolved upon such measures as will at once facilitate the transmission of mails, and remedy the delays consequent upon a single track.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on Elections this morning heard Mr. BOULIGNY in reference to the manner in which the elections were conducted in New-Orleans. The Committee did not finish his examination, and it will be continued to-morrow.

A NEW INVESTIGATION.

The Special House Committee, Mr. TRAIN, Chairman, appointed to inquire whether any officer of the Government is concerned in banking operations will meet on Wednesday to commence the examination of witnesses.

THE ARMY FORCES.

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a joint resolution in the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to the effect that five thousand

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Highly Important Documentary Evidence.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. RUFUS KING AND GEN RICKETTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus King called by the Court.—As nearly as I can remember, my division, on the morning of the 28th of August, was on the march between Buckland Mills and Groveton. My division did march along the pike from Buckland Mills, and change direction toward Manassas Junction on the 28th. The point at which this change of direction took place was about two or three miles from Gainesville, toward Centreville. I think that on this occasion we followed Gen. Reynolds' Division. I do not remember how near we were to the division going before, but think that we were in sight most of the time. My column marched by brigades and regiments, in order of seniority—that is, the senior regiments going first in the column—and all marched in flank over the same road. We must have crossed the railroad, as we went on that route as far as Bethlehem Church. The order for the marching of the division came from my commanding officer, Gen. McDowell; I think it was a verbal order. The manner of the movement was by my own direction. We marched either to Bethlehem Church, or to the neighborhood of that Church. The only order that I recollect receiving from Gen. McDowell that morning, was a general order to march toward Manassas, and, as I remember, was a verbal order. I think I saw Gen. McDowell twice at least that day; once at Buckland Mills, in the morning, before we marched, and in the afternoon, two or three miles, it must have been, to the right of the Warrenton pike, in the direction of Bethlehem Church. My impression is that this was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I received an order from Gen. McDowell about this time to turn my division back toward the Warrenton pike, with instructions to march to or toward Centreville, and to keep a lookout for my left flank. My recollection is that the order was a verbal one, through an officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff. At the same time my impression is that the caution to look out for my left flank was given by Gen. McDowell himself. My recollection is that this turning back took place when we were nearer to the Warrenton pike than to Bethlehem Church. We returned to the pike and marched along it. On reflection I am sure that we were nearer the pike, when we turned back, than to Bethlehem Church. My first impression was that we went to Bethlehem Church, but on recalling this interview with Gen. McDowell, I am satisfied that we went no nearer to the Church than the place of holding this interview, which was nearer to the Warrenton pike than to the Church. We did encounter the enemy to the left of the pike, near Groveton. The engagement, I think, commenced about 6 o'clock. The engagement lasted, I judge, about an hour and a half. The attack of the enemy was repulsed, my troops retaining possession of the ground. We collected our dead and wounded. The severity of the action may be judged from this fact: The action was sustained by Gibbons' Brigade, 2,300 strong, assisted by two regiments from Doubleday's Brigade. Gibbons' Brigade lost 782 men, killed, wounded and missing. The entire loss was very nearly 1,000. We remained at or near the field until about 2 o'clock in the morning when we fell back to the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. The falling back was in pursuance of a consultation I held with my general officers, we arriving at the conclusion that the enemy was too strong for us and that it was our duty to join the main body of our troops. I supposed at the time that one large body of our troops was at or near Centreville, and another large body at or near Manassas Junction. It was the opinion of my officers that we could not with safety, or without the loss of our Division, pursue our march to Centreville, and that our only alternative, therefore, was to pursue the route to Manassas Junction.

Q.—What troops did you suppose to be at Manassas Junction?

[Gen. McDowell here begged leave to suggest that the Court seemed to be inquiring into the conduct of Gen. King on that occasion, rather than of himself. Gen. King concurred in this suggestion of Gen. McDowell, but proceeded to respond to the question.]

A.—This is a question that I cannot answer. I have no distinct recollection what particular troops were supposed to be at Manassas Junction at that time. This movement toward Manassas Junction was the result alone of the consultation with my general officers, and not in obedience to any orders on the subject. I had with me at the time two or three of Gen. McDowell's Staff, one of whom I sent immediately after the action to where I supposed Gen. McDowell to be, which was near Manassas Junction. I had no orders on the subject of falling back to Manassas Junction. I acted on my own responsibility. I am not aware that Gen. McDowell investigated the subject of this movement, nor do I know that he expressed approval or disapproval. He did not to me. I do not remember to have received any information respecting the position of Gen. Sigel's corps of Reynolds' Division, on that night.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—After leaving Gainesville for Manassas, on the morning of the 28th, we followed along the turnpike some distance, when we left it, turning to the right. After the engagement on the 28th, I do not recollect whether Gen. Reynolds joined me in person near the battle-field or not; I have tried to recall the subject of an interview with him on that occasion, but cannot remember any such an interview. I did quit my command on the morning of the 29th. I was ill for some time, and unfit for duty, still retaining command up to the 29th, and after that, was sick at Washington, and obtained a thirty-days' leave of absence from the Adjutant-General. Understanding that my successor, Gen. Hatch, had made a report to Gen. McDowell, I did not consider it necessary to do so, and have not done so.

Gen. Ricketts called by the Court—I was commanding a division of Gen. McDowell's Army Corps on the 28th of August last. I think it was in the afternoon of that day that I reached Thoroughfare Gap with my division. I do not know certainly the time of day. I received an order on that day to send a brigade and a battery of artillery to support Col. Wyndham at Thoroughfare Gap, and to push on with the rest of my division. I do not know what hour in the day it was received—sometime in the forenoon. I was at the time, with my division, on the road from Buckland Mills to Gainesville. This order was brought to me by Capt. Wadsworth, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, and was in writing. I marched directly across the country by Haymarket. Somewhere between Haymarket and Thoroughfare Gap I saw Capt. Leski, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, who also gave me directions to go to Thoroughfare Gap and support Col. Wyndham. I have an order from Gen. McDowell, in which he states that his headquarters would be with King's Division. I received this order before the order to go to Thoroughfare Gap. I had an engagement with the enemy at Thoroughfare on the afternoon of the 28th, which was continued until dark. I retired from the Gap just after dark, on the evening of the 28th, and rested my division that night between Haymarket and Gainesville. I was myself at Gainesville. I do not recollect of receiving notice from Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 28th, or while I was at Gainesville, that Reynolds' and King's Divisions were to march upon Centreville. I left Gainsville and Haymarket on the morning of the 29th, and moved toward Manassas. This was very early in the morning, after daylight; about sunrise. I went past Manassas Junction. I was conducted by a guide on the Saddle Spring Road, and remained near the road, not far from the Henry House, near where my division remained for the night. After leaving Gainesville, on the morning of the 29th, I received some orders from Gen. McDowell, somewhere between Gainesville and Manassas. I think something nearer Manassas than Gainesville. I do not know the exact point. I think they were brought by Capt. Wadsworth.

Q.—What order or occasion had you to go from Thoroughfare Gap to the place last referred to by you, between Gainesville and Manassas?

A.—I left Thoroughfare Gap because the enemy were turning my right and left flank. I left Gainesville because Gen. King sent me word that he would retire toward Manassas. That was all.

Q.—Did any communication, other than the one referred to in your last answer, pass between you and Gen. King.

A.—I had two communications from Gen. King. One stated that he had an engagement with the enemy, and had held his ground. The other stated that he had a large force of the enemy in front of him, and that he would retire toward Manassas. To this last communication I replied that I also would retire in the direction of Manassas.

Q.—Why did you not await orders from Gen. McDowell to move from Gainesville on the morning of the 29th?

A.—Because, when Gen. King sent me word that he was going to retire, I knew that I would be unsupported.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any neglect or omission of Gen. McDowell in respect to the management of his troops, or keeping them in communication with him, or coöperation with each other, on the 28th and 29th of August, and if so, state it fully.

A.—I know of no such neglect or omission.

On the conclusion of the direct examination of Gen. Ricketts, the Court adjourned.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The examination of Gen. Ricketts was resumed:

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—Q.—At what o'clock on the 28th of August was you ordered to march from your bivouac near Buckland Mills?

A.—I was ordered to march at 2 o'clock in the morning. I had crossed the bridge at Broad Run, and was a very short distance from it when I turned off from the Warrenton turnpike to go by the way of Haymarket. The order brought me by Capt. Wadsworth, found me on the side of the bridge nearest to Gainesville. The road was very much encumbered by wagons. I saw a large number near the stream—Broad Run. I do not know whose they were; they did not belong to our division, as we were not allowed to take any wagons with us, neither do I think they belonged to the corps.

Major-Gen. Hitchcock called by Gen. McDowell.—*Questions by Gen. McDowell.*—State if your official position and connection with the Government were such, at the time, as to enable you to know, or to give you good grounds for judging, as to Gen. McDowell's having, or not, in April last, sought, induced, or procured the separation of his army corps from the Army of the Potomac, with a view to having a separate command for himself, and, if so, whether or not the retention of the corps was, to the best of your knowledge and belief sought, induced or procured by him, or was made by the Government, for public reasons, based on the representations of others?

A.—I was on duty in the War Office, under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, from the middle of March until the middle of May last. That period embraces the time referred to in this question. The circumstances which led to the detention of Gen. McDowell's army corps in the early part of April as a covering army for the City of Washington, were, I believe, very fully known to me, and I am very sure that personally Gen. McDowell had nothing whatever to do in procuring the orders that detained him here in front of Washington. I am very sure that his first intimation on the subject was derived from the order itself, directing his detention here. I saw Gen. McDowell soon after that, and his first expressions to me in reference to the order were those of deep regret. He had hoped, as he said to me, to accompany the army to the Peninsula, where he was anxious to be put in a position to do something in his profession as a military man, by which I inferred very plainly that he hoped to have an opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier. His language and his deportment gave me the belief that he was, as he said, truly disappointed, and for the reason he assigned.

The facts in the case will be best seen by a statement of the circumstances under which the order was written. By permission of the Court I will use some papers I have with me to refresh my memory on this subject, papers which I have drawn from the War Department for that purpose.

I will state this matter as briefly as possible, and the Court must keep me within bounds if I should become too prolix for their purposes. I am, of course, at the command of the Court.

In order to understand the case fully, I think it necessary to first refer to an order from the President, dated as early as January 31, 1862, and which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL WAR ORDER, No. 1.—Ordered that all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad, southwest of what is known as Manassas Junction. All details to be in the discretion of the General-in-Chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the issuing of that order there must have been some plan from Gen. McClellan, proposing some other mode of operation. I have not that plan, and am unable to produce it, but I have a paper, evidently founded upon it, dated Feb. 3, which I will lay before the Court. It is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Major-General McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac. Yours, to be down the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad to York River. Mine, to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas.

If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of time and money than mine?

2. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine?

3. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mine?

4. In fact would it not be less valuable in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communications, while mine would?

5. In case of disaster, would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan than by mine?

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

The President subsequently appears to have yielded his plan to that of Gen. McClellan, but in doing so, he issued this order, dated March the 8th:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER No. 3.—Ordered, that no change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac shall be made without leaving in and about Washington such a force as, in the opinion of the General-in-Chief and the commanders of all the army corps, shall leave said city entirely secure.

That no more than two army corps (about fifty thousand troops) of said Army of the Potomac shall be moved *en route* for a new base of operations, until the navigation of the Potomac, from Washington to the Chesapeake Bay, shall be freed from enemy's batteries and other obstructions, or until the President shall hereafter give express permission.

That any movements as aforesaid *en route* for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the General-in-Chief, and which may be intended to move upon the Chesapeake Bay, shall begin to move upon the Bay as early as the 18th day of March inst., and the General-in-Chief shall be responsible that it so move as early as that day.

Ordered, that the army and navy coöperate in an immediate effort to capture the enemy's batteries upon the Potomac, between Washington and the Chesapeake Bay.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

That order led to a conference of the general officers commanding the Army Corps—the report of which conference is dated March 13, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, March 13, 1862.

A council of the Generals commanding Army Corps, at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, were of the opinion:

I. That the enemy having retreated from Manassas to Gordonsville, behind the Rappahannock and Rapidan, it is the opinion of the Generals commanding Army Corps that the operations to be carried on will be best undertaken from Old Point Comfort, between the York and James Rivers, upon Richmond, provided,

1. That the enemy's vessel, the *Merrimac*, can be neutralized.

2. That the means of transportation sufficient for an immediate transfer of the force to its new base can be ready at Washington and Alexandria to move down the Potomac, and

3. That a naval auxiliary force can be had to silence, or aid in silencing the enemy's batteries in York River.

4. That the force to be left to cover Washington shall be such as to give an entire feeling of security for its safety from menace. UNANIMOUS.

II. If the foregoing cannot be, the army should then be moved against the enemy behind the Rappahannock, at the earliest possible moment, and the means for reconstructing bridges, repairing railroads, and stocking them with material sufficient for supplying the army should at once be collected, for both the Orange and Alexandria, and the Aquia and Richmond railroads. UNANIMOUS.

[NOTE.]—That with the forts on the right bank of the Potomac fully garrisoned, and those on the left bank occupied, a covering force in front of the Virginia line of 25,000 men would suffice.

KEYES, HEINTZELMAM, McDOWELL.

A total of 40,000 men for the defence of the city would suffice. SUMNER.

The plan alluded to in that paper drew from the War Department, from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, communicating the order of the President the following paper dated March 13, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan:

The President, having considered the plan of operations agreed upon by yourself and the commanders of army corps, makes no objection to the same, but gives the following directions as to its execution.

1. Leave such force at Manassas Junction as shall make it entirely certain that the enemy shall not repossess himself of that position and line of communication.

2. Leave Washington entirely secure.

3. Move the remainder of the force down the Potomac, choosing a new base at Fortress Monroe, or anywhere between here and there; or, at all events, move such remainder of the army at once in pursuit of the enemy, by some route.

Seven o'clock, forty minutes.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The order just read recites the conditions in the order of the President of the 8th of March, under which the new base of operations might be taken up. This repetition of the conditions shows the importance attached to them by the President.

After Gen. McClellan left the front of Washington, it was observed in the War Department, that his orders for the movement of the troops did not appear to contemplate leaving.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1862.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following condensed statement of the forces left under my command for the defence of Washington:

Infantry	15,335
Artillery	4,294
Cavalry, 6 companies only, mounted	845
Total	20,477
Deduct sick, and in arrest and confinement	1,455
Total present for duty	19,022

I have no mounted Light Artillery under my command. Several companies of the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac are still here, but not under my command or fit for service.

From this force I am ordered by Gen. McClellan to detail two regiments (good ones) to Richardson's Division (Sumner's Corps) as it passes through Alexandria; one regiment to replace the Thirty-seventh New-York volunteers, in Heintzelman's old Division; one regiment to relieve a regiment of Hooker's Division, at Budd's Ferry—total, four regiments. I am also further ordered this morning, by telegraph, to send 4,000 men to relieve Gen. Sumner at Manassas and Warrenton, that he may embark forthwith.

In regard to the character and efficiency of the troops under my command, I have to state that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined—that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition from various causes, which it is not necessary to state here. Several regiments having been relieved from brigades which have gone into the field, in consequence of their unfitness for service, the best regiments remaining having been selected to take their place. Two heavy artillery regiments, and one infantry regiment, which had been drilled for some months in artillery service, have been withdrawn from the forts on the south side of the Potomac, and I have only been able to fill their places with very new infantry regiments, entirely unacquainted with the duties of that arm, and of little or no value in their present position.

I am not informed of the position which Maj.-Gen. Banks is directed to take, but at this time he is, as I understand, on the other side of the Bull Run mountains, leaving my command to cover the front from Manassas Gap, (about twenty miles beyond Manassas) to Aquia Creek.

I deem it my duty to state that looking at the numerical strength and character of the force under my command, it is, in my judgment, entirely inadequate to, and unfit for the important duty to which it is assigned.

I regard it very improbable that the enemy will assail us at this point, but this belief is based upon the hope that they may be promptly engaged elsewhere, and may not learn the number and character of the force left here.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.,
(Signed) JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Such a force for the protection of Washington as the order of the President required, and a good deal of concern was expressed and felt by the Secretary of War on this subject.

On the 2d of April, 1862, Gen. Wadsworth made a report to the Secretary of War, setting forth the amount of the force left under his command in the vicinity of Washington, together with the condition and character of the troops. That report is as follows:

On the 19th of April, an order was issued by authority of the Secretary of War, the object of which was to ascertain the exact condition and strength of the force in the City of Washington by actual inspection. I lay before the Court a copy of the order, and of the report of Major Jones, the Inspector, on the subject, which are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 19, 1862.

The Secretary of War desires Gen. Wadsworth to assume a supposed attack by the enemy on Washington; that Gen. Wadsworth hears of it, on the receipt of this memorandum, and gives immediate orders to meet it by calling out his force, to be placed in line of battle; that Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Jones, as Inspector General, be directed to report to the War Department, in person, the number and condition of the troops three hours after the order shall have been given.

By command of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK, Major-General.
On duty in the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
April 19, 1862.

Report of Assistant Inspector-General, Major Roger Jones, of the forces assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. at north ends of Long Bridge and Aqueduct.

Gen. Wadsworth received the order of the Secretary at 2 P. M.; came to War Office at 3½ P. M. to get the order revoked, which was refused, and at 3½ P. M. Gen. Wadsworth left to execute it. At 4 P. M. he issued his orders.

At the Aqueduct the following troops assembled:

	Arms.	Ammunit'n.	Men.
A German Regiment	Muskets	10 rounds	918
102d N. Y., Col. Wadsworth, 2 cos.	Muskets	None	536
4 cos.	Muskets	40 rounds	
86th N. Y., City Guard, 4 cos.	Muskets	Little	200
10th N. J., City Guard, 1 co.	Muskets	Little	
Total at Aqueduct			1,684

The last-named men reached ground at 8 P. M.

LONG BRIDGE.

	Arms.	Ammunit'n.	Men.
91st Penn., arrived 7¾ P. M.	Muskets	Sufficient	560
10th N. J., 4 cos, 8 P. M.	Muskets	None	180
2d Reg't Dist. Vols., 8 P. M.	Muskets	35 rounds	600
3d N. Y. Cavalry, (Col. Mix,) good horses, all revolvers and sabres, and ammunition—one company carbines and ammunition			575
4th Penn., 3 squadrons of cavalry, sabres			250
2 batteries Rocket Battalion, 2 companies; one company reached ground 5¾ P. M., the other company at 9½ P. M., 8 guns and ammunition			160
Maine Artillery, 1 battery; only obtained guns yesterday, horses to-day; no ammunition, 6 rifled guns			115
Total at Long Bridge			2,440
Total at Aqueduct			1,684
Grand total			4,124

Col. Mix's cavalry regiment the most efficient regiment by far.

It is proper that I should state, in this connection, that the troops thus collected, did not embrace those in the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, but did embrace some of the most recently arrived troops from the North; those arriving after the departure of the expedition for the Peninsula, which may account for their unprepared condition in some degree.

About that time I held repeated conversations with Gen. Doubleday, who had command of the Forts south of the Potomac, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the troops in the forts. He told me, on three several occasions, within a few days of each other, that he had been unable to procure ammunition on his requisitions. After talking with him the third time, I reported the matter to the Secretary of War, who immediately sent for Gen. Doubleday, and orders were given by which that deficiency was supplied. I now lay before the Court a communication from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Thomas, Adjutant-General, dated April 1, 1862, as follows:

[This communication stated the amount of the force left for the protection of Washington, and was recently published in the TIMES, in the proceedings of this Court.]

On the 2d of April certain papers were referred to Gen. Thomas and Gen. Hitchcock (myself) by the Secretary of War, by an order, of which this is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 2, 1862.

To Adjt.-Gen. Thomas and Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock:

GENERALS: I beg leave to refer to you the following papers:

1. The President's War Order No. 3, dated March 8, 1862.

2. The reports of a council held at headquarters, Fairfax Court-House, March 13—marked 13.

3. The President's instructions to Gen. McClellan, March 13—marked 6.

4. The reports of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, dated on board the steamer *Commodore*, April 1, addressed to the Adjutant-General.

5. The report of Gen. Wadsworth as to the forces in his command.

And upon examination, I desire you to report to me whether the President's order and instructions have been complied with in respect to the forces to be left for the defence of Washington, and its security, and at Manassas, and if not, wherein these instructions have been departed from.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of State.

In obedience to that order, Gen. Thomas and myself examined the papers referred to us, and made a joint report, of which this is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1862.

In compliance with your instructions, we have examined the papers submitted to us, and have the honor to make the following report:

First—The President's War Order No. 3, dated March 8, requires that upon taking up any new base of operations, the City of Washington shall be left entirely secure.

The other points of the order it is unnecessary to consider, as the enemy, since its date, have abandoned their positions and batteries on the Potomac, and retired behind the Rappahannock.

Second—The council of General officers held at Fairfax Court-House March 13, took place after the enemy had retired from Manassas and destroyed the railroad in their rear.

The Council decided unanimously to take up a new base of operations from Fort Monroe, and three of the Generals, a majority, decided that the force necessary to be left should be sufficient to fully garrison the forts on the right bank of the Potomac, and "to occupy" those on the left bank with a covering force of 25,000. It is, we think, the judgment of officers that some 30,000 men would be necessary thus to man these forts—which, with the number of the covering force, would make a total of 55,000.

Third—The President's directions of March 13, to Gen. McClellan, directs:

1. To leave such a force at Manassas Junction as shall make it entirely certain that the enemy may not repossess it.

2. That Washington shall be left entirely secure.

3. That the remainder of the army move down the Potomac—or move in pursuit of the enemy.

In regard to occupying Manassas Junction, as the enemy have destroyed the railroads leading to it, it may be fair to assume that they have no intention of returning for the reoccupation of their late position; and therefore no very large force would be necessary to hold that position.

4. Maj.-Gen. McClellan's report to the Adjutant-General, of April 1, after giving the several positions of the troops proposed to be left for the defence of Washington, gives a representation as follows:

At Warrenton there is to be	7,780
At Manassas, say	10,859
In the Valley of the Shenandoah	35,467
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
In all	55,456

And then would be left for the garrisons and the front of Washington, under Gen. Wadsworth, some 18,000.

In the above enumeration, Gen. Banks' Army Corps is included, but whether this Corps, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, should be regarded as part of the force available for the immediate protection of Washington, the undersigned express no opinion.

5. Gen. Wadsworth's report, of April 2, gives his force as follows:

Infantry	15,335
Artillery	4,294
Cavalry (six companies only mounted)	848
Total	20,477
Deduct sick, in arrest and confinement	1,455
Total for duty	19,022

From this force Gen. Wadsworth is directed to detach two good regiments to Richardson's Division, Sumner's Corps, which should be deducted from his command, one regiment to replace the Thirty-seventh New-York, in Heintzleman's old Division, and one regiment to relieve a regiment of Hooker's Division, at Budd's Ferry—total, four regiments. He is also ordered to send 4,000 men to relieve Sumner at Manassas and Warrenton.

Gen. Wadsworth represents that he has no mounted light artillery under his command; states there are several companies of reserve artillery still here, but not under his command or fit for service.

Gen. Wadsworth further reports that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined; that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition, some of them having been relieved from brigades which have gone into the field, in consequence of their unfitness for service, the best regiments remaining having been selected to take their places. Two heavy artillery regiments and one infantry regiment, which had been drilled for months in artillery service, having been withdrawn from the forts on the south side of the Potomac, and their places supplied with new infantry regiments entirely unacquainted with the duties of that arm, and of little or no value in their present position.

If there was need of a military force for the safety of Washington, within its own limits, that referred to in the report of Gen. Wadsworth would seem to be entirely inadequate. In view of the opinion expressed by the council of the commanders of army corps of the force necessary for the defence of the Capital, though not numerically stated, and of the force represented by Gen. McClellan as left for that purpose, we are of opinion that the requirements of the President that this city shall be "left entirely secure," not only in the opinion of the General-in-Chief, but that of the "commanders of the army corps" also, has not been fully complied with.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. Vols., U. S. A.

I would state here that a part of the forces referred to in Gen. McClellan's report, Gen. Blenker's Division, had at that time been either ordered out of this Department, or was soon to be, by the President himself, and could not properly be considered a part of the force left for the defence of Washington, in any sense, and was not to be delayed even in the Shenandoah Valley itself. It was to go to what was called the Mountain Department, under Gen. Fremont.

It will be observed presently that the President, in a letter to Gen. McClellan refers to a removal of Blenker's Division as if it had been determined upon with the sanction of Gen. McClellan, though reluctantly. When I heard of the design to remove that Division from the front of Covington, I expressed my opinion to the Secretary of War that it ought not to be done. He acquiesced at once in that view, and desired me to go with him to the President to explain it to the President, which I did, but without success.

On returning to the War Office, the importance of this point seemed to be so great that I made a written statement of my views, March the 30th, which I gave to the President the next morning, as helping to show the position of affairs, at that time, in consideration of which Gen. McDowell was detained with his corps in front of Washington. I will submit the paper to the Court if they desire. [The Court assented.] It is as follows:

COPY OF A PAPER HANDED TO THE PRESIDENT BY GEN. HITCHCOCK.

MARCH 11, 1862.

The main line of the enemy extends from Richmond through Chattanooga and Corinth, to Memphis, and at Corinth there is a connection South.

Gen. Halleck (at St. Louis) is acting upon the west of this line, with Gen. Buell as his immediate commander, having Corinth in view as one *object*, and some point at or near the Cumberland Gap as another object.

Gen. McClellan (before Yorktown) has Richmond for his *object*, with Washington under his safe keeping.

The immediate interest of the war is connected with the above operations, and all adjacent operations are incidental.

It is necessary to break the line of communication between Richmond and Corinth.

This may be done by Buell; and if he should occupy the Cumberland Gap, near the railroad, this object will be sufficiently accomplished.

If some point east of the Gap be also made an object, (as proposed by the President,) it will require a large force to reach and maintain it, or that force might be destroyed by the enemy.

Instead, therefore, of employing a force necessary for seizing a point east of the Gap, it might be better to employ a less force in the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, (the duty assigned to Gen. Fremont.)

From present indications it might be better, instead of sending to the Mountain Department all of the force desired by its commander, to divide that force—one part to go to him for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the country immediately south of it, and the other part to strengthen McClellan's *right*, now occupied by Shields; the route from Richmond in that direction being open to the enemy, who, though not likely to take it, might be invited by its weakness to make some desperate attempt, similar to one already made by Jackson upon Shields.

A movement from McClellan's *left* is known to the enemy; hence, nothing is more natural than a blow on McClellan's *right*. Nothing has intervened since that made a few days since to prevent a repetition of it with a larger force.

If McClellan should fail at Yorktown—not likely to happen—but if he should fail, what would be the movement of the enemy? It might be a desperate attempt to turn the right of the Army of the Potomac, (the Shenandoah Valley.)

This should be guarded against by a part of the force called for by Fremont, instead of sending that force to cut the Richmond and Knoxville Railroad—the success of which might even aid in forcing the enemy to make some desperate attempt on the *right* of Washington.

This effort on my part failed, and that division left the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Banks had been ordered into the valley on account of the attack that had been made by Jackson upon Shields. This still further reduced the force in front of Washington. I ought, perhaps, to state that Blenker did not leave the valley for some weeks. He was under orders which I could not succeed in having revoked, and therefore his force could not be counted on for the defence of Washington. I had these particulars in my mind in signing the joint report with Gen. Thomas. I considered, further, that the opinion of the four commanders of the *corps d'armée*, setting forth the form necessary for the defence of Washington, was confined to the city and its defences on the other side of the river, extending as far as Manassas and Warrenton, and that front in general, but that it did not include the forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah; and that the troops in the Valley could not be withdrawn without subjecting the National cause to great danger, was my clear and decided opinion. Looking, therefore, to the troops that might be counted on for the defence of Washington, I could not make out 25,000 as a unity force, including the garrisons of the forts south of the river, after allowing the usual deductions for the sick, &c.

When these reports came before the President he was manifestly under great anxiety. It was his declared wish to give to Gen. McClellan all the force he called for, and all the means that could be thrown into his hands to enable him to execute his purpose, but finally, after much consideration, he determined to order one of the two remaining corps, then in front of Washington, to be detained here, leaving the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the corps, commanded by Gen. McDowell. As soon as this was reported to Gen. McClellan, he complained of it as an interference with his command, calculated to lead to the most dangerous consequences. He asked for two of the three divisions constituting that corps—Franklin's and McCall's—and if he could not get the two, he was particularly anxious to have Franklin's Division. The President came to the War Office in person, and held a discussion of some length with several of the Chiefs of Bureaus, in the War Department, in the presence of the Secretary of War. I cannot from memory recite particulars of that discussion. I was present and heard it. Some opinions were averse to sending any part of that force to the Peninsula. I think that one and one only, officer was in favor of sending the whole of it. At length the President asked me individually if I thought the city would be safe with the two divisions, if Franklin should be sent away. I replied that I thought it would be safe. He then wrote the order for Gen. Franklin's Division to go to Gen. McClellan. Gen. McDowell was not present at this discussion.

[The letter from the President to Gen. McCLELLAN was published in the TIMES of Saturday.]

I believe I have given all the information I possess on that point, showing the reason why Gen. McDowell was detained in front of Washington. I wish to be understood as stating very positively that every step taken in that matter was induced, as I believe, by great public necessity, and with very great reluctance, as far as Gen. McClellan was concerned, on the part of the Executive in giving orders for the detention of McDowell. It was the manifest desire of the President and of the War Department to send McClellan all the means in their power to enable him to make successful his campaign.

Questions by the Court—When did the enemy evacuate Centreville and Manassas?

A.—In answer to that question I will state that I have seen an official report of Gen. McClellan, dated Fairfax Court-House, March 30—11 P. M., in which he states that the enemy had at that time left all their positions.

Q.—State in this connection the effect of the movement proposed by Gen. McClellan by Urbana and the York River, referred to in the letter by the President, dated Feb. 3, 1862, before the evacuation of Centreville and Manassas by the enemy, and contrast it with the movement proposed by the President, stated in the same letter.

A.—I can only give my personal opinion in regard to this. I have no—I have never had any doubt myself but that the movement proposed by way of Urbana, and by way of the Peninsula, was injudicious. It has always appeared to me that if the enemy had known of this plan before abandoning his positions on the Potomac and at Manassas, those positions would not have been abandoned. On the contrary, my opinion has been constantly that the proposed movement of a large part of the force in front of Washington would have induced the enemy to make an effort to seize Washington. I have attached very great importance to the possession of Washington. Not so much as a military point, but from its political position. Washington is the Capital of the United States; the Government is here; the archives of the nation are all here; it is the depository of the original Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. It is the residence of the Foreign Ministers. These and many similar considerations give to this city a peculiar character. Its possession even for a short time by the enemy would have injured the cause of the country more than the loss of many battles at a distance from this point. I have always thought that the true mode of advance upon the enemy was something like that proposed by the President, keeping the army in striking distance of Washington, in the effort to make an effectual blow on the enemy in his positions. The details of such a movement I have not particularly thought about, and have had no occasion to do so.

Questions by Gen. McDowell. So far as you know, what has been the character of the service rendered by Gen. McDowell—loyal or otherwise?

A.—I have known Gen. McDowell many years. I have seen him on duty in the happiest relations with that honored chief, Lieut. Gen. Scott. I have kept my eye upon him since this unhappy war broke out, and not a *shade* of suspicion has ever crossed my mind touching his entire loyalty. From my knowledge of Gen. McDowell, it would be impossible for me to conceive of his being disloyal. I regard him as a true and faithful patriot.

[Gen. McDowell asked the Court to apply to the War Department for the minutes of a consultation of Corps Commanders, held in this city previous to that held at Fairfax Court-house, the report of which had been read.]

Ordered that said minutes be applied for to the War Department.

Q.—Viewed in a military light, state the responsibility of the movement of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, without leaving the force directed by the President to guard and cover Washington, if such was the fact, and the reasons which such fact would impart for detaining the corps of Gen. McDowell, in April last?

A.—It was the opinion of the President, undoubtedly, that his order of the 8th of March with respect to the safety of the Capital had not been complied with by Gen. McClellan. In speaking of it himself, or referring to it, rather, in his letter of the 9th of April, he uses the delicate language that his instructions had been neglected. I certainly was of the same opinion. In plain terms, the order had been disobeyed. And I hold it to be a military principle that whenever an officer departs from the instructions of his superior, he takes upon himself the entire responsibility of all the consequences; and in the present case, when the President interfered, and by an order of his own made good his original instructions, he performed an act of high duty to which Gen. McClellan could properly take no exception. And if in that act he diminished the force of Gen. McClellan, and subjected him to any evil consequences whatever, the responsibility was with the President, and not with Gen. McClellan.

Q.—Do you know if the Secretary of War reproached Gen. McDowell for failing to fulfill the duty imposed on him as a corps commander by the President, in the matter of the force to be left for the protection of the Capital?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was called by Gen. McDowell, and laid before the Court the following paper:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—1. The powers which, as Military Governor and Commander of the District of Columbia, Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth may have received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, have in no way been restricted or modified in the creation of the Department of the Rappahannock.

2. In addition to the limits of his command, as heretofore defined, Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth will, in the absence of the Major-General commanding the Department, have charge, and do whatever may be needful in that part of the Department east of the Potomac, and of so much of the counties of Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, Virginia, as are not now, and shall not hereafter be occupied by the divisions of Franklin, McCall and King.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. Gen.
Official—ED. SCHRIVER, Col., Chief of Staff.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Desecration of the Dead of Sullivan-street Church.

The Trustees of the Church Before the City Inspector.

The Charges Against Them Fully Substantiated—They are Rebuked and Put Upon Their Decent Behavior.

The account published exclusively in yesterday's TIMES of the disgraceful manner in which the dead bodies are being removed from the vaults of the old Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of its former owners, the present Trustees of the Methodist Church in Fourth-street, caused a good deal of excitement among the friends of those whose remains were thus sacrilegiously violated, as well as in the public at large, which was shocked, as well it might be, by the narration. The investigation had before City Inspector DELAVAN yesterday fully substantiated every statement published in the TIMES, and, if possible, made the matter still worse.

In compliance with the summons of the City Inspector, the three Trustees who act as a Committee of the Church for the removal of the bodies, appeared before Mr. DELAVAN, at 12 o'clock yesterday, to give an explanation of their conduct. Their names are WEEKS, LOVELAND and LEET—all of them aged, and apparently respectable citizens.

Mr. DELAVAN read to them the complaint made before him, of the shameful manner in which they were conducting the removal of the bodies, and expressed his astonishment that they should permit such proceedings. He said the application for the permit to remove the bodies was made to him by a highly respectable citizen and friend of his, Mr. GEDNEY, and it was expressly stipulated that a discreet and prudent sexton should be employed to superintend the removal. He also called the attention of the Trustees to the following provisions contained in the permit itself;

"The removal of remains of deceased persons intended as above shall be made in all respects with a just regard to the legal rights and interests of the friends and relatives of the deceased, and of all persons interested therein, and such removal shall be effected in a proper and respectful manner, having consideration for the feelings and wishes of all persons interested therein, either as relatives, friends or with a due regard to the public.

The person or persons to whom this permit is granted to report at the completion of the same the number, or probable number, of persons whose remains have been disinterred under the provisions of this permit and to return the same to the City Inspector.

This permit shall at any time be revokable at the pleasure of the Mayor or City Inspector or either of them if deemed advisable as a public consideration, or to preserve the public health.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

In answer to the question from the City Inspector what explanation they had to make in reply to the complaint, one of the Trustees said that they denied in the main all the allegations of the complaint.

Mr. DEMAREST and Mr. ROBERT A. MILLER were then called, and testified that all the statements made in the complaint (which were the same as published in yesterday's TIMES) were strictly true, and that they saw the outrages committed with their own eyes.

Mr. MILLER, who made the complaint, stated that he went there out of curiosity, having heard from a friend how the work was being conducted, and that while he was down among the vaults, he saw the heads twisted from three bodies which were too long to be packed in the big boxes, and that several of the boxes were filled with bodies in his presence, and in every case the workmen, including Mr. WEEKS, who was there superintending the job, were obliged to jump upon the lid of the box to press the corpses down, so as to enable the lid to shut. In one case he said he seen Mr. WEEKS himself jump upon the breast of one of the skeletons, and crush in the ribs, so that the bones could be heard to crack through the entire apartment. He also stated that the workmen tore out the linings of the coffins, and he was told that these, together with the plates, were to be given to the workmen as perquisites. After the testimony of Mr. MILLER, the City Inspector said he was satisfied, and did not desire any further evidence.

Mr. WEEKS stated, in answer to questions from Mr. DELAVAN, that on account of feeble health he had not been able to give his personal superintendence to the work all the time since they commenced removing the bodies, but it had been his desire, as well as that of all the Trustees, that the work should be done in a decent and proper manner.

Some more desultory conversation ensued between the City Inspector and the Trustees, which resulted in a total failure on the part of the latter to disprove the statements of the complainant, or to justify themselves in the least for the disgraceful manner in which they had permitted the work to be done. It appeared from the whole interview that the Trustees, without any intention to do wrong, had by their negligence suffered a set of ignorant laborers to manage the job pretty much to suit themselves, and for the sake of saving expense had failed to employ an undertaker to see that the work was properly done.

The City Inspector censured them severely for this negligence, and said that if he heard any further complaints he would immediately revoke the permit to remove the bodies. This was the first time, he said, since he had held the office that any complaint of this kind had been made before him, and he hoped it would be the last. Inasmuch as they had commenced the work of removing the bodies, he should suffer them to continue it, but he should send a special inspector from his office to see that it was done in a decent and respectable manner, and the operations must hereafter be conducted under his directions.

The trustees expressed their approval of this mode of disposing of the case, and took leave of the inspector with considerable mortification depicted in their countenances, and doubtless with a more enlightened understanding of their duties, as trustees of a Christian Church, to the memory and to the mortal remains of their late brethren in the flesh.

Committees of the Board of Councilmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the following Committees were appointed by the President, MORGAN JONES, Esq.

Alms House—Cook, Healy, Riley. Arts and Sciences—Gaw, Repper, Murray. Assessments—Riley, Russell, Joice. Belgian Pavements—McVay, Haviland, Brice. Cleaning Streets—Sandford, Brandon, McGrath. Croton Aqueduct—Healy, McConnell, Brady. Donations and Charities—Webster, Brady, McVay, Ferries—Murray, Brice, Keenan. Finance—Brice, Hays, Webster. Fire Department—McGrath, Healy, Fitzgerald. Lamps and Gas—Brandon, Murray, O'Brien. Lands and Places—Haviland, McGrath, Cook. Law Department—Gross, Webster, Riley. Markets—Keenan, Houghtaling. McGrath. National Affairs—Joice, Webster, McConnell, Haviland, Brandon. Ordinances—Brady, Gaw, Fitzgerald. Police—Fitzgerald, Cook, Riley. Printing and Advertising—Keenan, Cook, Healy. Public Health—McVay, Murray, Brice. Public Buildings—Fitzgerald, Riley, Gaw. Railroads—Houghtaling, Repper, Brady, McConnell, Sandford. Repairs and Supplies—McConnell, Houghtaling, Gross, Gaw, O'Brien. Roads—Russell, Joice, Brandon. Salaries and Officers—Hayes, Keenan, Gross. Sewers—O'Brien, Sandford, Brady. Streets—Hayes, McVay, Brice. Street Openings—Gross, Russell, O'Brien. Taxes—Sandford, Cook, Riley. Wharves, Piers and Slips—Repper, McVay, Houghtaling. Joint Committee on Accounts—Sandford, Murray, Fitzgerald.

Redemption of Postage Stamps.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST TO GET YOUR SOILED POSTAGE-STAMPS REDEEMED.

The Postmaster-General is inexorably determined not to extend the time for the redemption of soiled postage-stamps. To-day is therefore the last day, and all applicants, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., will be promptly served. Packages of less than $5 will be immediately cashed, while all amounts exceeding that sum must take their turn among the hundreds of packages already received, and to count which will occupy a dozen men at least three months. The latest estimate is that about $300,000 will be paid out for the redemption of soiled stamps, and that at least $30,000 of the amount offered has consisted of stamps already used once. Of course this latter sum has not been paid, but has been saved to the Government by the keen research of the gentlemen engaged in the examination. Postmaster WAKEMAN evinces a disposition to give the public every possible opportunity to get their old stamps redeemed, and as to-day is the last day, will detail clerks enough to attend to all who come. As many as a thousand packages have been handed in and receipted for in one day, but should even double that number be presented to-day, they will be duly attended to. So ample has been the notice, and so prompt the method of dispatching business at the Post-office, that it is believed that very nearly all the spoiled postage stamps in this City will have been redeemed by to-night.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Leonard.

HENRY OLIVER, a seaman, about 21 years of age, was placed on trial in this Court yesterday, for manslaughter, in killing THOS. HUTCHINSON, the second-mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, on the evening of the 26th of December last. It appeared from the testimony for the prosecution, that on the evening in question, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the deceased got into a scuffle with the accused, who was lying in his berth at the time, and that during the quarrel the accused drew a pistol from his berth and fired two shots at the deceased, both of which took effect, causing almost instant death. The testimony relative to the provocation received by the accused was somewhat conflicting, the evidence for the prosecution being that the deceased did not strike the accused, but merely took hold of him to make him keep quiet, while the defence proved that the deceased struck the accused several blows with a belaying-pin before he fired the pistol. It appears that most of the crew were under the influence of liquor at the time and had been very noisy, and the mate was endeavoring to keep them quiet. The prisoner was a stranger to the mate, having come on board the ship for the first time that afternoon. He was shown to be a man of peaceable character, and his possession of the pistol was accounted for by one of his friends, who testified that he gave it to him to take to his father in Dublin, and that it had been loaded for two months. The testimony on both sides was concluded at the adjournment of the Court yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning. S. V. GARVIN, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, conducts the prosecution, and the prisoner is defended by EDWIN JAMES, Esq., and his junior partner, Mr. THOMAS DUNPHY.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 12th day of Jan. to the 19th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 128; Women, 101; Boys, 135; Girls, 105. Total, 467. Adults, 227; Children, 240; Males, 261; Females, 206. Colored Persons, 3.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	5	Premature birth	4
Bones, joints, &c	1	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	59
Brain and nerves	78	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	26
Generative organs	7	Unknown	0
Heart, and blood vessels	26	Urinary organs	6
Lungs, throat, &c	195	Violence, accidents, &c.	22
Old age	7		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	32		
Total			467

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 20, 1862 ... 413—Inc. 54
Week ending Jan. 12, 1863—
From acute diseases ... 259
From chronic diseases ... 146
From external causes, &c ... 28—433
Week ending Jan. 19, 1863—
From acute diseases ... 256
From chronic diseases ... 169
From external causes, &c ... 42—467
Increase this week ... 34

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 17, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	57
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	79
Abatements of nuisances under notice	61
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	74
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	383
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits.	70
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits.	6
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits.	6
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits.	200
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	20
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	4,000

Annual Meeting of the New-York Bible Society.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held Sunday night in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. After the usual preliminary services, an abstract of the Annual Report was read, giving many interesting details of the operations of the Society, which, during the past year, have been principally among the soldiers. Some 8,000 Bibles and over 70,000 Testaments had been distributed in the army. The Report also detailed the operations of the Society in the navy, and among the vessels at the port, foreign and domestic. Much had been done in the way of visitation, to supply the wants of the City. Much yet remained to be done but the funds of the Society, of which there was a large deficit, forbade more extensive operations. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. W. ADAMS, Dr. HARE and Dr. S. H. COX.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASSAULT UPON POLICEMEN IN THE FIFTH WARD.—We find the following upon the returns of yesterday, from the Fifth Police Precinct: About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Officers COLES and CONNELLY, of the Fifth Precinct, while in the discharge of their duty, entered the liquor-store of M. HILDEBRAND, at No. 97 West Broadway, where they were immediately attacked by five or six of the inmates of the place, including the proprietor and his clerk, who beat them with bottles, clubs, &c. Officer COLES was knocked down, and afterward thrown from the place, while Officer CONNELLY was locked in and afterward badly beaten. Officer COLES ran to the Station-house for help, when Sergeant BARNETT and others went to the store and demanded admittance, which was refused. They then broke open the door and arrested FRANK MULLER, the clerk, AUGUST KRUGER, an ex-policemen, and HENRY ROSE. The proprietor and others made their escape through a back window. The officers represent that they were badly bruised and beaten during the *mêlée*.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—$20,000 WORTH OF LUMBER AND TWO HORSES BURNED UP—LOSSES, INSURANCES, &c.—Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from a stable, at No. 268 Cherry-street, in the lumber-yard of Messrs. CONDIX & JOHNSON. The flames spread with great rapidity, consuming the stable and burning up two valuable horses and a light wagon. The fire then communicated to the lumber close at hand, much of which was very dry and burned very rapidly. The firemen were promptly on hand, and worked some six hours before the flames were subdued. Messrs. CONDIX & JOHNSON estimate their loss on lumber to be, at the very lowest figure, $20,000. Insured in the Jefferson, Astor, Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance Companies for $2,000 each. The lumber-yard of A. W. DURYEE, adjoining that of Messrs. CONDIX & JOHNSON, also took fire, and was damaged $5,000. Insured in the Tradesmen's, East River, Merchants' and Jersey City Insurance Companies for $5,000 each. Capt. BENNET and a section of men rendered efficient service in preserving order among the immense concourse of people which had been attracted to the place.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.—To-day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK will launch from his ship-yard at Greenpoint a large North River steamboat, for Maj. T. CORNELL, of Rondout. The builder has named the vessel after her enterprising owner. The *Cornell* is 300 feet long, 37 feet beam and 10 feet hold. Her engines, 72-inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke, were built at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be set up by CAULDWELL & BIRBECK, of Jersey City. She will run between New-York and Rondout, with freight and passengers. Her accommodations will be of a superior order, and no expense will be spared to make her equal with the best boats on the Hudson. Mr. WHITLOCK will lay the keel for another fine river steamer as soon as the *Cornell* is launched.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of BERTHA UHLY, a German woman, who lately occupied the position of domestic in the family of Mr. R. F. WANDER, No. 184 Hester-street. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death on the 18th inst., by means of morphine administered by her own hand. A short time since the victim told her employer that at one time she was in a Lunatic Asylum in Prussia. She manifested no symptoms of insanity, however, during the time she was with Mr. WANDER. The deceased was 28 years of age.

SKATING.—Although the pond in the Central Park is not sufficiently frozen to admit of the healthy recreation of skating upon its bosom, the different ponds in the vicinity and the Fifth-avenue pond were crowded. Early in the day the cars were filled with eager and expectant throngs anxious to buckle on the long unused skate and skim along upon the frozen surface of the ponds. The ice was in excellent condition, but toward noon the sun somewhat softened it, rendering it difficult for the more accomplished skaters to perform their intricate evolutions. To-day it is expected that the Central Park pond will be in a proper condition for skating; if so, a grand gala time may be expected.

A GENEROUS AND THOUGHTFUL GIFT.—Mr. S. B. CAULDWELL, of the firm of CAULDWELL & MORRIS, learning or guessing that letter paper was a scarce and dear commodity in the army, sent to Capt. ARMSTRONG 6,000 sheets of an excellent quality of white paper and 6,000 envelopes, for distribution among the Harris Light Cavalry, now stationed near Falmouth, Va. Were such gifts more frequently made, our soldiers would soon be disabused of the impression that those at home care little for their wants and discomforts.

A. OAKEY HALL TO-NIGHT.—District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. will address the Democracy to-night, at the rooms of the Democratic Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street. Mr. HALL has announced as the subject of his address "The Political Crimes of the Radicals," which together with the deserved reputation as an orator sustained by him, will undoubtedly crowd the Hall and attract great attention.

FATAL FALL AT THE DRY DOCK.—Yesterday afternoon, a man, named MATTHEW SLOAT, aged 24 years, accidentally fell into the hold of the steamer *Morning Star*, lying at the Dry Dock, East River, and was almost instantly killed. The body was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest, this morning.

JERSEY CITY SHINPLASTERS REDEEMED.—The Common Council of Jersey City has authorized the city Comptroller to redeem at once, when presented in sums of $5, the fractional notes that were issued, payable in one year after date. We hear that the Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City, and the Jersey City Bank will redeem the notes in any amount.

GRAND JUBILEE.—The colored people of this city, and their friends, are to have a Grand Jubilee meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at Cooper Institute. Speeches will be made by Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., and Rev. H. H. GARNET, and music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS, the "silver-tongued orator," is advertised for a lecture at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, when he will say "Amen to the Proclamation."

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUDIATION "SQUELCHED" IN ORANGE.—A large mass meeting of the citizens of Orange was held at Library Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at which the proposed supplement to the Town Charter, authorizing the issue of $40,000 in bonds to make good the town certificates now held by volunteers and citizens, was unanimously adopted. It is stated that an attempt was made by "secesh" sympathisers to pack the meeting, in order to secure the repudiation of the action of the Town Council, and to adopt Alderman HARRISON'S amendment, providing for $20,000, which would simply have paid the certificates held by the volunteers, and left the citizens holding the balance of the $40,000 in the lurch. Much indignation has been caused by the effort of the repudiators to force the town into a course of action which is justly regarded as dishonorable and dishonest.

HEAVY FORGERY.—An attempt was made, one day last week, to swindle a Wall-street broker out of the sum of $2,900 in gold, by a forged certified check on the Hoboken City Bank, and signed "C. A. STEVENS." A colored man in Hoboken, known as "ARCHY," was employed by the swindler to carry a letter to the broker in Wall-street, and wait for an answer. The request was readily complied with, inasmuch as he was liberally compensated with a new pair of shoes. The letter contained the check, and the broker, not wishing to intrust the gold to the colored man, and to make sure that all was right, sent a messenger to the bank with the money, when the forgery was detected. So far all efforts to detect the forger have been fruitless.

NEWARK EXEMPT FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association, was held on Friday evening last, when the following officers were elected:

President—SILAS MERCHANT.
Vice President—Samuel W. Clark.
Treasurer—Abner D. Jones.
Secretary—Wm. F. Lines.
Representatives—Silas Merchant, James Courter.
Trustees—Ebenezer Francis, C. P. Hall, William O. Brien, Ludlow Allen, C. Rubsum.
Standing Committee—Elias B. Latham, A. B. Cook, Wm. F. Lines, James Cozine, J. T. Day.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.—The payment of the New-Jersey Regiments has commenced. Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, who for a long time has, in the most generous manner, supervised the distribution of the money sent by the soldiers to their families, yesterday received nearly $10,000 from the Thirteenth Regiment; and the cheering assurance is given that more will follow in a few days from other regiments.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. PARKER.—JOEL PARKER, Governor elect of New-Jersey, will be inaugurated to-day, at the State House in Trenton, at 12 o'clock noon. A procession will be formed in front of CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, under the direction of Adjutant-Gen. STOCKTON. The military of Trenton, together with a regiment from Monmouth County, will take part in the procession. A salute will also be fired at noon.

SKATING ON BRANCH BROOK.—The "cold snap" has frozen over Branch Brook Pond, and the skaters of Newark are now enjoying superb skating. Spring Dell Lake, at Orange, also claims its quota of devotees of the graceful art. Yesterday afternoon both the above popular resorts were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed them without stint.

NEWARK CITY TAXES.—Mr. WILLIAM T. UTTER, Receiver of Taxes for Newark, announces that he will receive taxes only until Friday evening of this week, and will deliver his books to the Collectors of Arrears of Taxes, on the 30th inst., after which time delinquents will be liable to the increased cost.

"SOLID MEN" OF CUMBERLAND.—The Grand Jury of Cumberland County, N. J., which assembled a few days since, comprised 22 men, whose average weight was 212½ pounds.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS—NEWARK.—The report of interments for the week ending Jan. 17, shows a total of 34. Of whom 20 were children under 10. Of the whole number, 3 died in the United States Hospital.

DIVIDEND.—The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable Feb. 2.

FROM TRENTON.

The United States Senatorship—Opposition to the Peace Resolutions—The State being Stumped by Chauncey Burr—An Exciting Time Looked For.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

Now that the Senatorship for the short term is settled, the struggle for the long term has begun, and the various candidates are upon the ground, either in person or by representative friends, to look after their interests. Ex-Senator WRIGHT is very busy, and many a caucus and consultation is held at his rooms. The Ex-Senator, evidently, is determined to win, if blandishments or money can secure the position; yet, there are ominous mutterings from sundry quarters, which indicate that a strong opposition will be made to Mr. WRIGHT. There is an unusual number of candidates in the field, it being stated that nearly every county in the State has its man. It is quite too early in the day to speculate upon the chances of any man.

The friends of Gen. COOK are very indignant at the overslaughing of that gentleman, and the election of Mr. WALL, but all that will be arranged without doubt.

Next Thursday will be an exciting day in the Senate. The Republicans do not propose to allow Mr. HOLSMAN'S resolutions to pass without a vigorous battle, and it *now* seems as if enough honest Democrats would vote against them to defeat them. Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, last year the Democratic leader of the Senate, on Thursday moved to refer the resolutions to a joint Committee of the Senate and House, who should have authority to consider and report upon all questions of national interest which should be presented. This motion was vehemently opposed by Mr. HOLSMAN, who finally succeeded in getting his resolutions excepted, upon the ground that they had already been made the special order for the 22d. Mr. RANDOLPH'S action is regarded as significant of his purpose to oppose the resolutions. As part of the plot for poisoning the minds of the people of New-Jersey, it may be stated that C. CHAUNCEY BURR is devoting his spare time to delivering lectures at various places, advocating "peace." One of these lectures he delivers at Pemberton on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. "Democratic" meetings are also announced at several points, to take action in favor of "Constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union."

The loyal people of New-Jersey regard it as a subject for congratulation that these men have thus boldly shown their hand, and announced their disgraceful purpose. It is thought a reaction has already begun which will gather force as it progresses, until it sweeps these traitors from the political field. It would not be surprising to find every one of the candidates for Senator thrown overboard, and a good war and Union Democrat taken up, and supported by Republicans and enough loyal Democrats, elected, to the discomfiture and rage of the radical faction which seems determined to "rule or ruin." At all events, it is certain that influential members of the party are working to that end.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Chipp, Froment.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Hall, Alderman Froment was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned without date.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, January 19, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Wm. S. Bliss, to have ground set apart as a drill ground and barracks for men recruited for the "Loyal Brigade of New-York."

Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Dennis P. Tureot, to be remunerated for services performed on Sundays, as Keeper of Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property owners against the construction of a sewer on Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of property owners in Forty-seventh-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have the street paved with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Joice—

Petition for sewer in Forty-third-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of the publishers of the New-York Era for permission to place bulletin boards opposite the entrance to their office.

In connection therewith Councilman Hayes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the publishers of the New-York Era, in accordance with the petition herewith presented, have permission to place bulletin boards at or opposite the entrances to their office, numbers thirty seven Bark row and one hundred and forty five Nassau-street, the same to be located under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Edward Hanning, for remuneration for services performed on Sundays, as Keeper of Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of Matthew Tracy, for services performed on Sundays as Keeper of Stuyvesant-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of Michael Fogarty, for remuneration for Sunday labor on Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Fifty-three, to attend their first annual ball, at Irving Hall, on the evening of January nineteen.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Fealey to regulate and grade in front of his premises, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the filling and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and ten West Fortieth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved That Messrs. Smith & Green, proprietors of the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, be and are hereby permitted to place upon the stoop, in front of said premises, two gas-lamps, to be supplied with gas from the meter attached to said house.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a new roof to be placed on that portion of Clinton Market known as the Fish Market, the same to be done immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Loome, for the sum of three hundred and eight dollars and fifty-nine cents, in full for bills of refreshments, &c., furnished by order of the Committee on National Affairs, at the funerals of Colonel Ball, Captain Dodge Captain Howland and Major Hargood, from December twenty-two to December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

By Councilman Brice—

Resignation of Nelson J. Waterbury as Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brice offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That James Kearney be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Nelson J. Waterbury, resigned.

Resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the sessions of this Board be held at one o'clock P. M., in lieu of five o'clock, until further ordered.

Councilman Gross moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the hour of "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "one."

Which was lost.

Councilman McConnell moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the hour of "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "six."

Which was lost.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for a new fire alarm bell, to be placed in the Jefferson Market Bell Tower, in place of the present one, which is cracked.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be, and the same is hereby granted for the use of the Superior Court Special Term, without pay, for the month of February, provided the same does not interfere with the meetings of this Board.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones, Repper, Gaw, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—8.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to purchase of James Smith a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-four, at a cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, and that said amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to the east side of First-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expenses to be paid by the City and the balance by the owners of property.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to have the gas-mains laid in Forty-sixth-street, from First to the Second avenue.

Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas when appointed.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That Third-street, from the Bowery to the East River, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Division-street, from the Bowery to Ludlow-street, be paved with trap block, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to memorialise the Legislature for the passage of an act legalizing the action of the Common Council in reference to providing for the families of the volunteers now serving in the army of the Union.

Councilman Brandon moved that such resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Counsel of the Corporation," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "Comptroller."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, In consequence of various changes which have been made, from time to time, in the laws and ordinances concerning the administration of municipal affairs in this City, since the last revision of the ordinances relating to the several departments thereof, some portions of said ordinances have become inoperative, and the number of officers and clerks in said departments having been necessarily increased by the gradual increase of the public business, the position, duties and compensation of some of whom have not been properly defined,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby directed to confer with the several heads of Departments, and to report an amendatory ordinance, which shall define the position, duty and compensation of each employer of the Corporation in the various offices and bureaux of its several departments, and embrace such other regulations as in the judgment of said Committee may be necessary for the guidance of said officers and clerks in the proper discharge of their official duties.

Referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By the President—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collector of the other public markets of the city are now appointed.

SEC. 2. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Essex-street, from Division to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expenses to be borne by the property-owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of William Gallagher, for fitting up the polls for the Fifth District of the Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner cause the necessary repairs, alterations and additions to be made to the portion of the Hall of Records in use as the office of the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies, when appointed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of treasury balance January seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the Relief or War loans made by the Corporation, with the draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid hitherto granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

Received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, with accompanying color, received from the hands of Major Mitchell, of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, for presentation, by the officers and soldiers of that regiment, to the City of New-York, for which the color was received.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on National Affairs when appointed.

The President here announced the following as the

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN FOR 1863.

Almshouse Department.
Councilman Cook, Councilman Healy, Councilman Riley.
Arts and Sciences.
Councilman Gaw, Councilman Repper, Councilman Murray.
Assessments.
Councilman Riley, Councilman Russell, Councilman Joice.
Belgian Pavements.
Councilman McVay, Councilman Haviland, Councilman Brice.
Cleaning Streets.
Councilman Sanford, Councilman Brandon, Councilman McGrath.
Croton Aqueduct.
Councilman Healy, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Brady.
Donations and Charities.
Councilman Webster, Councilman Brady, Councilman McVay.
Ferries.
Councilman Murray, Councilman Brice, Councilman Keenan.
Finance.
Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes, Councilman Webster.
Fire Department.
Councilman McGrath, Councilman Healy, Councilman Fitzgerald.
Lamps and Gas.
Councilman Brandon, Councilman Murray, Councilman O'Brien.
Lands and Places.
Councilman Haviland, Councilman McGrath, Councilman Cook.
Law Department.
Councilman Gross, Councilman Webster, Councilman Riley.
Markets.
Councilman Keenan, Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman McGrath.
National Affairs.
Councilman Joice, Councilman Webster, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Brandon, Councilman Haviland.
Ordinances.
Councilman Brady, Councilman Gaw, Councilman Fitzgerald.
Police.
Councilman Fitzgerald, Councilman Cook, Councilman Riley.
Printing and Advertising.
Councilman Keenan, Councilman Cook, Councilman Healey.
Public Health.
Councilman McVay, Councilman Murray, Councilman Brice.
Public Buildings.
Councilman Fitzgerald, Councilman Riley, Councilman Gaw.
Railroads.
Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman Repper, Councilman Brady, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Sandford.
Repairs and Supplies.
Councilman McConnell, Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman Gross, Councilman Gaw, Councilman O'Brien.
Roads.
Councilman Russell, Councilman Joice, Councilman Brandon.
Salaries and Offices.
Councilman Hayes, Councilman Keenan, Councilman Gross.
Sewers.
Councilman O'Brien, Councilman Sanford, Councilman Brady.
Streets.
Councilman Hayes, Councilman McVay, Councilman Brice.
Street Openings.
Councilman Gross, Councilman Russell, Councilman O'Brien, Councilman Fitzgerald.
Taxes.
Councilman Sanford, Councilman Cook, Councilman Riley.
Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Councilman Repper, Councilman McVay, Councilman Houghtaling.
Joint Committee on Accounts.
Councilman Sandford, Councilman Murray, Councilman Fitzgerald.

READER TO THE BOARD.

The President also announced that he had appointed Joseph A. Scoville as Reader to the Board for the ensuing year.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—

(Introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, That the Standing Committees of this Board are separate and distinct in their duties from the Committees of the Board of Aldermen, except such as are provided for by the Charter making them Joint Committees.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, That chapter two, article —, section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to provide for two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Russell—2.

Preamble, With resolution, that a Committee of five from each Board be appointed to procure a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom "five" as the Committee, and inserting in lieu thereof "three" as the Committee.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Repper—2.

Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to procure for the members of the Common Council a suitable badge, the customary books, batons, maps, &c.

Councilman McConnell moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "&c."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—22.

Resolution, that the resolution approved by the Mayor May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Twenty, be altered so as to read a steam fire engine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—21.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner make the necessary alterations, repairs, &c., to the Comptroller's office.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—22.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the Mayor's Annual Message, and that the usual number of copies thereof be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-second instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176. *Part III.*—Nos. 918, 420, 991, 993, 995, 997, 1003, 1015, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1031, 1035, 620, 716, 222, 764, 1077.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36½, 179, 208, 261, 271, 223, 137, 142.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1207, 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 3111, 1221, 853, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317. *Part II.*—Nos. 3058, 3084, 636, 1300, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 540½, 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1075, 1083, 360½, 478, 4020, 827, 714, 707. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—TAKING VESSEL OUT OF CUSTODY—HEAVY FINE.

The United States ex-rel. Isabella Berrard vs. Henry M. Bearnes and James C. Jewett.—This was a proceeding by attachment for contempt of Court. The facts disclosed by the papers were as follows: The relator, by Beebe, Dean and Donohue, as her proctors, filed a libel in this Court on May 17, 1862, against the bark *Cora* and Henry M. Bearnes, to recover possession of the vessel, claiming to be owner thereof. Process was issued and the vessel was taken into custody by the Marshal. Bearnes appeared in the action, by Owen, Gray and Owen as his proctors, and claimed the vessel, and on May 23 made a motion on affidavits to the Court, Judge Betts being on the bench, for leave to bond the vessel, which application was opposed on affidavits, and the Court on May 29 denied the motion for leave to bond, with costs. Nothing further was done in the cause until June 28, when a notice of an application to bond was served on the libelant's proctors by B. F. Dunning, Esq., as proctor, founded upon an affidavit of James C. Jewett that his firm had previously chartered the vessel for a voyage to China, and that the vessel was then ready for sea. She had been, as it afterward appeared, previous to this date, cleared at the Custom House, and Jewett paid the clearance fees and charged them to Bearnes. On this application, no affidavits being read in opposition, an order was obtained from the Court on July 1, Judge Smalley then being on the bench, allowing the vessel to be bonded on certain conditions, which conditions were never complied with. The libelant had expressly refused, prior to that order, to consent to the bonding of the vessel and the proceedings afterward upon the application for the order and obtaining it from the Court, were conducted without her personal consent or knowledge and against her refusal to her proctors to assent to such release of the vessel. The vessel was thereupon taken by her Captain to sea out of the custody of the Marshal, with the permission, if not by the express direction of Bearnes personally. Bearnes well knew that no authority of the Court or the Marshal or the libelant had been given for such removal.

In September following the libelant in that suit becoming aware of these facts applied to the Court on affidavits and obtained an attachment against Bearnes for contempt of Court in thus removing the vessel from the custody of the Court, and an order against Jewett requiring him to show cause why a similar attachment should not issue against him. Bearnes was arrested and brought before the Court under the attachment. The proceedings against him resulted in the concession on his part, under the advice of his counsel, that the fact of a technical contempt in intermeddling with and preventing the due course and effect of legal proceedings in the suit had occurred, and it was referred to a Commissioner to take such proofs as might be offered in extenuation of his offence.

Jewett appeared in answer to the order and showed by affidavit that he had never authorized any appearance in the suit or motion for leave to bond on his behalf, and had made the affidavit on which the application was founded on the request of Bearnes, whom he had been urging to hasten the vessel to sea, and that he had no part in sending the vessel away.

The matter then came before the Court on the affidavits and the evidence reported by the Commissioner.

Held by the Court—That there is no color for the defence that Bearnes was unconscious of the wrongfulness and criminality of his interference with the course of justice, in taking the vessel out of the charge of the officers of the law.

That the facts import a fixed purpose of mind in him to deprive the libelant of the protection and rights acquired by the institution of her suit.

That the law prevents or redresses, by its most energetic interposition, every wrongful movement of one litigant party tending to counteract the due administration of the law by Courts of Justice, and which may work to the prejudice of his adversary. The judicatures of all civilized communities guard against mischiefs of that character by strict watchfulness over the conduct of suitors, and by the application of prompt and severe punishment to the parties found guilty of such intermeddling with the course of justice.

That the usual method of punishing mal-conduct of this description is by attachment for contempt. That this act of Bearnes, independent of the violation of the provisions of the act of Congress, (1 State at Large, 83,) and the inherent authority and powers of the Court (6 Cranch, 32,) was a flagrant contempt under the restricted regulations of the act of March 2, 1831, in regard to contempts, it being a disobedience and resistance to the writ and command of the Court. This offence is punishable by the Court at discretion by fine and imprisonment.

The doctrine of the English Admiralty accords in the amplest degree authority to the Court to vindicate its dignity against contumacious suitors and their abettors, and on proof of the offence to inflict a fine at discretion. (Coote's Practice, 2, 18, 19; the *Petrel*, 3 Hagg., 299.) The like remedy obtains in the Admiralty Courts of the United States, (Benedict, Pr., 241, 439,) and the laws of this State embrace similar regulations in case of contempts injurious to the rights of parties in civil actions. The mode of carrying on the remedy in the State Courts does not necessarily control the action of the Federal Courts.

That the order of reparation should require Bearnes to make provision for a full indemnification against the hazard to which he has exposed the property abstracted by him, and also to compensate the relator measurably for the damages and expenses she has sustained.

The Court, therefore, ordered that, because of the offence and wrong committed by Bearnes in this act of contempt against the process of the Court and the authority of the law and in violation of the rights and immunities of the relator in the prosecution of her suit, a fine of $500 is imposed upon him, to be paid into Court, together with the costs and expenses incurred by the relator in these proceedings, which were taxed at $302 88.

And the Court further ordered, as it appeared in the application to Judge SMALLEY and his order thereon, that the vessel was worth $12,000, and that Bearnes undertook to give security in the sum of $15,000 to redeliver the vessel; that he now deposit in Court the sum of $15,000 to abide the decree of the Court, or give a stipulation in that sum in the cause in which the vessel was arrested with two sureties, to be approved by the Court, that he will redeliver the bark to the Marshal of this District upon the final decree of this Court in favor of the libelant, in like condition as she was in on July 1, 1862, and that he will pay all damages awarded by the decree.

And further ordered, that Bearnes stand committed to the custody of the Marshal, to remain there charged on said contempt until the fine and costs and expenses are paid and the stipulation given, or the money deposited as above directed.

And as it appears that Jewett had never personally interfered in the suit against the *Cora*, and only insisted that Bearnes should fulfill his charter and dispatch the vessel on her voyage; and though he knew before the departure of the vessel that she was in custody of the law, and was thus prevented from sailing, yet that he personally took no measures to withdraw or remove her illegally from that arrest, the proceedings against him are discharged, but without costs, because there was probable ground to believe that the interference to get the vessel out of port was a concurrent one between him and Bearnes.

For the relator, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for Bearnes, Mr. Dunning; for Jewett, Mr. Marvin.

PRACTICE—PROCESS IN REM AND PERSONAM.

David S. Draper et al. vs. The Brig O. C. Clary and Judson Philbrick et al.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for an alleged breach of charter party. Process was issued against the vessel, and also a foreign attachment against the respondents, her owners. The owner of the vessel appeared, and moved that the libelants be compelled to elect whether they would proceed against the defendants *in personam* or the vessel *in rem*.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court rules permit concurrent actions *in rem* and *in personam* in the same suit, and the elementary books also declare that to be the practice of the Courts.

That no practical prejudice can be experienced by respondents, incurring a duplicate responsibility in allowing both forms of action, as the modification of the rules by the Supreme Court relieves them from being subject to a double liability of stipulation or bail in the same cause (10 How. R. Rules.) The stipulation or bond only covers the value of the property seized and surrendered from arrest.

Motion denied.

For libelants, Mr. Heath; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

Promissory Notes and Supplementary Contracts—What Circumstances Amount to an Agreement to Extend the Time of Payment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

James K. and Ephraim B. Place vs. Wm. McIlvaine et al.—This was an action upon the promissory note of one Nichols, of which the defendants were indorsers. On the trial of the cause the defendants set up as a defence, that the plaintiffs had granted to Nichols an extension of time on the note, by accepting his check for the original indebtedness, dated ten days ahead, after the note had matured and was under protest.

The evidence showed that Nichols sent the plaintiffs a letter inclosing his check for the amount of the note, requesting them to keep it, saying that when it was paid he would call for the note; and that he continued as follows: "If you will accept this you will confer on me a very great favor," and closing by the remark that if they had been put to any expense in consequence of their not getting the money at maturity, he would remember them.

The plaintiffs, or one of them, testified that they kept the check until about the time of its maturity, when they deposited it in their bank, *expecting that it would be paid*. In respect to these facts there was no conflict, the only conflict being as to whether there was an express promise to give time. The Judge charged the jury that the mere retaining the custody of a check payable at a future day, sent to the holder of a note by the maker, when it is shown, either by positive testimony or by circumstances that such retention was not intended by either party as an extension of the time of payment, and that both understood it, would not so operate; but that such an intention, however, must have been either actual or expressed, or the circumstances attending the receipt of the check must have been such as would fully justify the presumption that both parties so understood the act before, the intent would be regarded as having existed, and it was left to the jury to determine as to the intent which controlled the plaintiffs in accepting the check, being instructed that if it was retained without any intention to give time to the maker, and that if until it matured they did not by any act of theirs indicate that they meant to hold it as their own property, the liability of the defendants as indorsers was not affected by it, and the plaintiffs must recover. Appeal was taken from the judgment, which was for the plaintiffs, and from the decision of the Court in refusing to instruct the jury to find for the defendants.

On that appeal decision was now rendered, the Court, per DALY, J., holding that under the circumstances of the case the presumption was that the plaintiffs accepted of the check with the intention of extending the time; that as they did not advise Nichols that his request would not be complied with, but deposited the check in their bank for collection, they obviously meant to and did give Nichols the extension of time asked. That from such a state of facts an agreement to extend the time would be implied, as a matter of law, and that the Court below erred in not so instructing the jury. That the defendants were entitled to judgment in accordance with their motion on the trial, which was refused.

New trial granted.

E. T. Gerry and B. V. Abbott for appellants; A. H. Wallis and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondents.

Surrogate's Court—JAN. 19.

OPINION.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Elizabeth Callahan.—BY THE SURROGATE.—This is a motion for an order for an attachment against Alexander Frear, who was the guardian of Elizabeth Callahan during her minority. A decree was made by the Surrogate on the 18th October, 1860, that Frear "do forthwith pay the residue of said moneys to the said Elizabeth Callahan—said residue being the sum of eight hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-one cents." He has not complied with the decree, and a balance remains due. A certificate of the decree has been docketed with the County Clerk, and an execution issued against Frear for the balance due, which has been returned unsatisfied.

Mr. Frear resists this motion by an affidavit, which shows that when appointed guardian, he was possessed of abundant means, but that he has since met with reverses and made an assignment, and that judgments to a large amount exist against him. He also sets up the defence that the sureties on his bond as guardian have not been prosecuted.

This is a good answer to the motion, which must be for the present denied.

In the matter of John W. Latson (1 Duer's Reports, page 696,) Judge Emmet held that a Surrogate's Court has no power to enforce by an attachment against the person an order for the payment of money, if the money can be collected on execution.

This, however, was a case in which no certificate of the Surrogate's decree had been filed and no execution thereupon issued. But a stronger case is that in the estate of Devan, (1 Bradford's Reports, 490,) where such an execution had issued and returned unsatisfied, and yet the Surrogate refused an attachment because it was not shown that the detention of the assets, by the party against whom the decree was made, was wilful and intentional—he being poor, and actually unable to pay.

An attachment was also refused by Surrogate West in the matter of Thomas Cunningham's estate, (not reported,) although an execution, which had been issued against the Administration on the filing of a certificate of the Surrogate's decree, had been returned unsatisfied; the Surrogate directing that the bond should first be prosecuted.

I do not, however, doubt the power of the Surrogate to proceed by attachment in his discretion, when other remedies shall be exhausted. The writ of attachment is a harsh means of compulsion, and is to be resorted to only in extreme cases. The guardian in this case has mixed up the trust funds of his ward with his own, and appears to have lost both; and the learned decision, in Seaman against Duryea (1 Kerman's Reports, 324) satisfies me of my absolute power to punish him by attachment, other means failing. "The bond of a guardian," says Judge W. F. Allen, "is conditioned that he will in all things discharge the duty of a guardian to the minor according to law, and that he will render a true account of all moneys and property received by him, and of the application thereof, and of his guardianship in all respects, to any Court having cognizance thereof when required (2 R. S., 151, sec. 8.) And it would hardly be claimed that the refusal to pay over an ascertained balance would not be a breach of this condition."

Let there be an order directing an assignment of the bond for the purpose of prosecuting Frear and his sureties; and if this prove unavailing to recover Miss Callahan's money, I will then entertain the question of an attachment.

Richard Winne for Miss Callahan; C. Minor and D. R. Jaques for guardian.

In the matter of the final accounting in the Estate of Edward P. Allen.—In this case the widow filed objections to the executor's account, and the matter was postponed to March 17.

Mr. Randall for objector; Mr. E. Farley Gray for legatee; Mr. Killum executor in person.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Winifred Mott.—Will admitted to probate, the contestants failing to appear, and the direct examination of the subscribing witnesses having proved the execution.

Mr. Field for executor; Mr. Spear for contestant Wilson, Committee of lunatic J. L. Mott.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clarke.

Craig vs. Hyde et al.—Case resettled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

St. John et al. vs. Warriner et al.—Two cases—Judgments ordered.

Durfee et al. vs. Bidwell—Default opened on payment of $30 costs. Judgment and execution to stand as security.

Astor vs. Townsend et al.—Motion granted.

Wynkoop et al. vs. Shardlow et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Bliss et. al. vs. Steinfeld; Preterre vs. Preterre et el.; Rick vs. Canfield, et al.; Sharkey vs. Brilles, et al.—Motions granted.

Van Hise vs. Van Hise.—Report committed to the Referee for further proof.

Bradford vs. Wilson.—S. B. Hutchins, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Sinclair, Jr. vs. Fannin et al.—Injunction continued.

Mott vs. Taylor.—Motion granted.

Adams vs. O'Farrell.—Default opened on paying $7 costs and disbursements.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 10,438 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 325 bags Corn Meal, 1,061 bushels Wheat, 2,495 bushels Barley, 15,562 bushels Oats, 2,313 bushels Malt, 8,152 pkgs. Provisions, and 452 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,300 bales, including Middlings at 74c.@74½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in active request, and is a shade higher. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 05, chiefly at $6 75 @$6 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$6 75
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 05
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 35	@— —
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@ 9 75

Southern Flour favors sellers; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $6 90@$8 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65 @$4 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after, chiefly for export, at further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 221,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Amber Western at $1 57½@$1 60; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 54@$1 57; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 51@$1 55, Milwaukee Club, at $1 43@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 34@$1 44 ℔ bushel. Corn is again brisker and firmer. Sales since our last, 179,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Eastern do.; 70c.@80c. for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 71c.@73c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 72½c.@73½c., and Jersey, at 67c.@70c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 40@$1 57½ ℔ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in active request, at 95c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Small sales were made to-day at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day; prices unaltered.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Petroleum at 24c.@25c. for crude, and 43c.@46c., for refined, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand, and sales have been made of 3,300 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75, chiefly at $14 75 for Mess, $16 25 for do., deliverable in June, and $11 50@$13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 7¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales 1,800 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited request, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce; sales 1,250 tierces. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 400 bags East India, part at $7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, 500 mats Cassia, on private terms, and 250 bags Pepper, at 24½c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

SUGARS—Sales, 225 hogsheads, including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12⅝c., and Cuba, at 10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 11c.@11⅜c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last 7,500 bbls. in lots, at 46c@47c, closing firmly at 47c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 50,000 bushels grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 6½@7d. ℔ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℔ tce; and, 800 pkgs. Provisions, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, 600 bbls. flour, at 2s 6d. and 65,000 bushels wheat, at 8c.@8½d. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. flour, at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl., 300 tcs. beef, by steamer, at 8s.@8s. 6d., 400 pkgs. Provisions, part at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT. offerings small; White, $1 75@$1 85; Red $1 55. CORN scarce and wanted; Yellow, 85c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm at 45c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Jan. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford........Jan. 24.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday,) at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.............. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM

Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Great Napoleon Troupe.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Bruno le Fileur.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Soirees of Chamber Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has sent a message to Congress, announcing that he has signed the joint resolution recently passed, providing for the additional issue of $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, to provide for the prompt payment of our soldiers and sailors. He takes occasion, however, to express his regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue, and urges the importance of adopting some scheme whereby a further inflation may be avoided. He suggests a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, and the establishment of banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in his Message at the beginning of the session.

On learning that the President had signed the joint resolution authorizing the new issue of Treasury bills, the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the entire army and navy.

We have a digest of another batch of rebel dispatches and correspondence captured by our blockaders. The most important portion relates to the operations of GEORGE SANDERS in England in procuring steamers for the rebels.

It appears from the report of Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER, that all the heavy fighting at Arkansas Port was done by the iron-clads and other gunboats under his command. The iron-clads engaged the rebel batteries at close quarters, and dismounted all their guns, eleven in number, in three hours. The list of killed and wounded on our boats is small.

Several steamers have been seized at Cincinnati by order of the Government, and dispatched to Memphis, doubtless to furnish sufficient transportation to take Gen. GRANT's army to Vicksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. GORMAN informs Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, in a dispatch Jan. 5, from Helena, Ark., that he directed Brig.-Gen. WASHBURN, commanding the cavalry division, to send out 1,000 mounted men on different roads, and part by water, up the St. Francis River—all to meet at given points to surprise and capture the two companies of rebel cavalry that have been for some time past hovering along our picket lines near Helena. Gen. WASHBURN's command proceeded on the night of the 2d inst., through a most terrific storm of rain, to a point near La Grange. The Fifth Kansas and First Indiana Regiments soon found the location of the enemy's camp, and came upon their pickets, whom they dashed upon at daylight, and all went into camp together. Our forces captured ten men and two officers, and killed ten and wounded others; destroyed the camp and over 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pounds of bacon, a large lot of corn meal and other provisions and supplies, and scattered the rebels in all directions through the woods. The prisoners were brought to Helena and lodged in jail. This success is a partial compensation for the loss of our pickets lately.

A gentleman who arrived at Flemmingsburgh, Ky., on Jan. 12, having left Abingdon, Va., on the 7th, reports that 50,000 rebel soldiers, from LEE's army, on their way to reinforce BRAGG, had passed through the latter place.

News from Havana has been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* was off that port about the 5th inst.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Falmouth, Jan. 18, states that, on the preceding afternoon, near dark, the rebels advanced about a thousand infantry, and occupied the breastworks opposite Falmouth, which they have been constructing during the past week. Col. T. J. MOREHEAD, in command of OWEN's Philadelphia Brigade, with HAZARD's Rhode Island Battery, were moved down to contest their further forward movement, but they did not offer battle. It is thought that the review of COUCH's Corps, which took place on the 17th, in sight of their camps, created the impression that our army was again going to cross.

The St. Louis *Republican* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* urge the propriety of giving Gen. McCLELLAN entire charge of operations in the West.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication from the Post-office Department was received, explaining that the detention of the mails between New-York and Washington was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army was reported from the Military Committee. Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, offered a series of concurrent resolutions relative to the proceedings of the French in Mexico, which, at his request, were laid over until next Thursday. The bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill on the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Speeches were made by Messrs. POWELL, of Kentucky, and WRIGHT, of Indiana.

In the House, a bill to aid Maryland to abolish Slavery was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation. A bill was introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, authorizing payment of duties on imports in legal tender notes, with thirty-three per cent. added. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Postmaster-General was called upon for information regarding the cost of transporting the mails between New-York and Washington. The Secretary of War was called upon for information regarding the cost of transporting troops and munitions of war over the same route. The Secretary of War was also called upon for information regarding the payment of troops. He was also called upon for information regarding the amount of revenue derived from the hides, hoofs and tallow of cattle slain for the army. The credentials of JOHN B. RODGERS, claiming a seat as a Representative from Tennessee, were presented. The bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *America*, which arrived at this port last evening, we receive our correspondence from the Isthmus of Panama to the 9th inst. She left Aspinwall in company with the steamship *Champion*, with the California treasure on board, convoyed by the gunboat *Augusta*, but they parted company on the 15th, off Watling's Island. Our letter from Aspinwall gives a full account of the fire which occurred there on the 26th ult. It destroyed all the hotels in the place, the Panama Railroad office, the United States Consulate, and WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s office. The news from the interior of New-Granada is not important. We have by this arrival, also, later advices from Central and South America, but they present no feature worthy of special mention.

A large meeting of the Democracy was held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, to consider what action should be taken respecting the course Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT has seen fit to pursue in relation to the Speakership of the Assembly. Violent speeches were made, denouncing that gentleman's action as treasonable to the Democratic Party, and urging him to return to his political fealty. A series of resolutions of the same tenor was also adopted, and a Committee appointed to go to Albany to carry them into effect. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided at the meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor transmitting the colors presented by the City to the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and a letter from the Colonel returning the colors to the City, on account of the consolidation of that regiment. These colors have been gallantly and honorably borne by the regiment on the battle-fields of Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburgh. A communication was received from the Comptroller showing that the balance in the City Treasury Jan. 17, was $1,942,400 64. The list of Committees was announced, and appears in our official account of the proceedings. The resolution to present a sword to Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was passed.

The bark *Achilles*, loaded with flour contributed to the suffering English operatives, has sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool. She takes out 5,020 barrels of flour, which cost $35,000.

The *Lehigh*, an iron-clad Monitor, was launched at the yard of Messrs. REANY, SON & ARCHBOLD, Chester, Penn., on Saturday last. She is the exact counterpart of the *Sangamon*, which was a short time since completed at the same establishment.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, EDWARD CORLEY pleaded guilty to an assault upon EDWARD PRICE, and EDWARD A. DE GRAY pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoners were both remanded for sentence.

HENRY OLIVER, a seaman, was put on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for manslaughter, in killing the Second Mate of the *Francis B. Cutting*, while she lay in the stream preparatory to sailing for Liverpool, on the 26th of December last. The prisoner is defended by EDWIN JAMES, Esq., S. V. GARVIN, Assistant District Attorney, conducting the trial on behalf of the people. The testimony was concluded yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were active and buoyant, yesterday. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. Groceries were quiet. Freights exhibited considerable animation.

The Live Stock markets show a light supply of animals, and an advance in prices of all kinds. Beeves numbered 2,600 only, at Forty-fourth-street, with some 500 more expected to-day, mostly by the Harlem road. Sellers and owners agreed that it was the best market for a year, both in prices and the rapidity with which whole yards were cleared. The advance from last week is fully ½c. ℔ lb., and nearly all were sold by night, a good many at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, and only fair beef at that. The cattle were generally of ordinary quality. Sheep are scarce and higher, fat lots bringing 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Hogs, too, are selling better, owing to lighter receipts and colder weather.

THE ARMIES OF ROSECRANS AND LONGSTREET.—The immense fall of rain and snow in the west and southwest, has put an end to all apprehension that Gen. ROSECRANS would find difficulty in supplying his army at Nashville. All the rivers of Tennessee and Kentucky are at their highest Winter flood. Boats of the heaviest draft known on the western waters can navigate the Cumberland as easily as the Mississippi. The telegraph announces the arrival of twenty boats, yesterday, at Nashville, laden with army supplies. With the river and the railroad to serve him, Gen. ROSECRANS will not be detained from pursuit of the enemy by lack of provisions. It is said, however, that reinforcements are needed before the rebel army, now under the command of LONGSTREET, can be again attacked. This is probable. Our loss at Murfreesboro was doubtless equal to 15 per cent. of the force we had engaged. We had none too many for the work in hand, and the rebels have since been reinforced by a better General than BRAGG, and it is said by a heavy body of troops from Virginia. We need to strengthen ourselves before the campaign is renewed; for in addition to fighting an obstinate rebel army in his selected position, Gen. ROSECRANS will need to build and defend a railroad in his rear to maintain his connection with his base of supplies.

It may be that LONGSTREET, finding that ROSECRANS is not likely to be starved out, will take the initiative in the next collision in Tennessee. We have, indeed, intimations from rebel sources that he will. If he does, the day of attack will not be long deferred. He will endeavor to take advantage of the present weakened condition of the Union army and fight before reinforcements can be sent to ROSECRANS. There would be policy in this; and as the rebels are just now in an exulting and defiant frame of mind, we need not be surprised to hear that a second battle on a grand scale is about to occur in the vicinity of Nashville. The next clash of arms, in all probability, will be in that quarter, and between Nashville and Murfreesboro. Let the Government see to it, before it is too late, that ROSECRANS' army is brought up to a proper strength, so that he can give the enemy a beating still more effective than that which he gave them on the 2d of January at Murfreesboro.

Failure in Generalship.

In an article, two or three days since, upon our large battles, we showed conclusively that, notwithstanding the employment in them of rifled cannon and "arms of precision," on a scale never before known, they exhibited a remarkably smaller ratio of killed and wounded than the great battles of the century in Europe, or than even our own sharply-contested smaller engagements; that while the victors at Solferino lost over 30 per cent., and while at Friedland and Marengo the loss on each side was 21 per cent., at Jena 26, at Waterloo 30, at Aspern 35, at Eilau and at Borodino each 36; and while, in this present war, the loss at Wilson's Creek was 25 per cent., at Williamsburgh 19, at Fair Oaks 25, and at Corinth 20, yet in the very few large battles hitherto fought—in which 50,000 or over were engaged on each side—our losses in killed and wounded averaged only a half or a third as much—those of Shiloh, Fredericksburgh and Murfreesboro being only about 10 per cent. each, and those at Antietam about 18. Now, what does this signal difference indicate? It proves that as yet we have had *no fit generalship*.

The fact that the percentage in our smaller battles is so large shows beyond question that the fault does not lie with our soldiers. Soldiers, in all wars, fight with more bravery and determination in large bodies than in small, other things being equal. They do not so readily take in the whole scope of great danger, on account of the extent of the field; and again there is a moral support in large masses which strengthens individual fortitude and courage. Our soldiers ought to fight the most unyieldingly in our biggest battles. The fact that the reverse is so decidedly the case can be ascribed to no diminished pluck on their part in the great fields. It comes from the simple circumstance that, while there is ability to lead and handle them properly, and make the most of them when acting on a small scale, there is no such ability when they are brought into a mighty pitched battle.

"A pitched battle," says NAPIER, "is a great affair. A good General must bring *all* the moral and *all* the physical force of his army into play *at the same time*, if he means to win, and all may be too little." A large army is no better than a small one except as its superior strength is put into full exercise. Just so far as, either by lack of action or lack of concert of action, the whole available force does not contribute directly to the work in hand, just so far is a portion of that force useless. *Complete combination* is the prime necessity. Where the armies are large, and the movements varied and complex, this requires great grasp of mind and rare quickness of perception. In none of our great battles, thus far, has this combining power been exhibited by our Generals. Bull Run was called a battle of companies and regiments; and so it was. There was nothing there like general systematic fighting. Our chiefs have improved somewhat since then. They—at least some of them—have been able to fight battles of brigades and divisions; but they have given us no specimen yet of a battle of a grand army. Shiloh, under GRANT and BUELL, was first a surprise, afterward a dead stand, and finally a general "pitch-in," without plan or method. There was no such thing as a general order. Every Commander did what, and only what seemed good in his own eyes, and the field was finally saved only by the bull-dog stubbornness of our soldiers. At Antietam, under McCLELLAN, there was a plan, but it was not carried out. Instead of a simultaneous advance upon the position of the enemy, as was intended, there were in fact three distinct battles—first, one by HOOKER on the right; then, when that flagged, one by SUMNER and FRANKLIN in the centre; and, when this was well over, one lastly by BURNSIDE on the left. The simultaneousness of movement which would probably have overwhelmed the enemy, and resulted in immense captures, was wanting, and gave us only a barren victory. At Fredericksburgh, the main part of the attack was made by FRANKLIN's wing. Two-thirds of the force that crossed never seriously threatened the enemy. At Murfreesboro, the right wing was surprised, and, without adequate support, was broken down. It is ROSECRANS' peculiar merit that he afterward retrieved himself by making such dispositions and movements that every soldier had his appropriate work to do, and did it, thereby securing unity of effort and a splendid result.

Another peculiarity of our large battles, and another proof of their unscientific character, is the length of time they occupy, and their failure in positive results. BONAPARTE fought sixty battles. Not five of them lasted into the second day. Many of them were wound up within four, and most within eight, hours. So of the battles in the Peninsula under WELLINGTON, and in the last Italian war, under the Generals of the present NAPOLEON. And yet every considerable battle of ours is more likely than not to last into the second or third day. This is because no master strokes of the Generals determine the matter, but simply the rough and irregular pounding of the soldiers—just as two novices at fisticuffs may hit away at each other a whole day without decisive result, while your scientific boxers, even when coping with each other, are pretty sure to "get in a settler" within fifty minutes.

Of course, this concentration of effort we have spoken of, and these scientifically-delivered blows, cost blood. Every decisive battle field swims in gore. Certainly it is dreadful. And yet the dreadfulness is rather in the war itself, than in these particular features of it. It is such battles, after all, that are the most merciful; for they operate more than all things else combined to shorten the war. As we have been conducting our great engagements, little or nothing of a really positive character is realized. One or the other army is a little worsted, and simply falls back for another field of operations, carrying with it all of its able-bodied men, all of its wounded, and all of its arms, munitions and stores. There is no *disablement*, but simply a displacement, of armies; and consequently the war is indefinitely prolonged. We may rely upon it there will be no end of this struggle until this style of fighting is changed. The rebellion will never be crushed until its armies are destroyed; and this can be done only by cutting them to pieces, as far as possible, on the field, and by relentlessly following up their broken columns in the retreat.

The rebel generalship is said to be superior to our own. If this be true, it is attributable solely to DAVIS' invariable practice of superseding every commanding General on the very first occasion of his proving himself unequal to his position. He does this summarily, peremptorily, without fear or favor. A military man himself, he full well understands that nature has quite as much as education to do in the making of a real commander, and that nothing but actual deeds and practical results can determine his real ability. These he is quick to mark, and, when unsatisfactory, at once puts new men on trial. This, of course, involves a good deal that is unpleasant, but it is the only mode of at last finding the right men for the right places. Unless our own Administration adopts and rigorously applies a similar system, we shall be outgeneraled in the end, even if we are not already.

Geographical and Commercial Relations of the West.

Among the arts of secession sympathizers of the Cox and Vallandigham school, to create alarm, and force the country into an ignominious peace with the rebels, is the bugbear of the separation of the Western from the Eastern States, and of the union of the former with the Slaveholding States of the Lower Mississippi, from the alleged dependence upon that river for a market, of all the territory drained by it and its tributaries.

This argument, notwithstanding its seeming plausibility, has only to be examined to vanish instantly in thin air. The vast expanse out of which have been carved the Northwestern States, embraces the hydrographic basin of the St. Lawrence, as well as that of the Mississippi. The two run into each other, and mingle their waters at more points than one. There are no barriers or landmarks to indicate their respective boundaries. The waters of both lie embosomed in the same vast Plain. The elevation of the lakes and the rivers are the same, upon similar parallels. So few are the obstructions to their construction, that the artificial highways are everywhere free to choose routes that coincide with the convenient direction of commerce and trade.

To the early settlers of this Great Plain the two rivers draining it were the only outlets for their products. These rivers not only flowed in opposite directions, but they differed remarkably in the character of their descent to the sea. That portion of the plain falling off toward the Gulf of Mexico has a slope so regular and gentle that the great river traversing it is navigable at certain portions of the year for nearly its whole course. On the northeast, on the contrary, the great plain drops off abruptly, forming two great terraces, each of which constitutes—one at the outlet of Lake Erie, the other at that of Lake Ontario—a complete bar to the navigability of the great river falling over them. These obstructions necessarily gave to the Mississippi the greater portion of the carrying trade of the interior. But neither route coincided with the convenient direction of trade. Both were at right angles to the great districts of consumption of our own country, and had their outlets far distant from the ports through which was carried on both our foreign and domestic commerce and trade.

The inconvenience of these natural outlets at a very early day turned public attention to the construction of artificial highways, direct from the producing to the consuming districts, to avoid the long and expensive circuits by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence. The Erie Canal was the first work opened, followed in time by lines of railroads, connecting, at numerous points, the great valley with all the leading seaports in the East. The canal in connection with the great lakes instantly superseded, for every portion of the Northwestern States accessible to it, the use of both rivers as their outlets to market, and transferred their dependence upon the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence to the artificial highways running at right angles to them, and terminating at the great seats of commerce and trade in the East; for geographical dependence is but another name for the cheapest, most convenient and expeditious route to market. The volume of trade and commerce moving in any particular direction, is the test and measure of such dependence.

The transference of the dependence of the West upon the Mississippi to the artificial lines connecting the territory watered by it and its tributaries with the East, forms one of the most striking and instructive chapters in the history of our people. The possibility of such an achievement naturally suggested itself to every thinking mind as soon as the fertility of the great Valley became understood, and it was seen that it must become the seat of a vast population. It was a subject uppermost in the thoughts of WASHINGTON for his whole life. Before arriving at the age of manhood, he carefully examined the country from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, for the purpose of finding a route for a canal to connect the two. The realization of the dream that haunted his imagination has ever since been the darling project of Virginia. The ardor of its people was not a whit abated by being anticipated by New-York. The rich harvest that followed the construction of the Erie Canal, was only an additional stimulus to their efforts, as it was to those of nearly every State lying upon the Atlantic slope from the British Provinces to Florida. All acknowledged the superior enterprise of New-York, but all claimed to be equally or still more favored in geographical position. All commenced works adapted to the character of the country to be traversed, for the purpose of turning into their own laps the golden stream that had worked such wonders in the progress and prosperity of New-York. The Western were in nowise behind the Eastern States in the eagerness with which they projected and constructed works which were to carry forward to the very heart of their territories the great lines undertaken by the latter, so that from imperative necessity, almost, the construction of highways as outlets for the West, has for more than a generation been the all-absorbing theme with our people.

The result of this great necessity has been the entire system of our public works. More than 20,000 miles of railroad and 3,000 miles of canal, at an aggregate cost of $1,000,000,000, have been constructed to relieve the interior of geographical dependence upon the Mississippi, while hardly a penny has been expended to continue this dependence. Not a mile of railroad in the Northwest has been constructed to send produce down the Mississippi; but more than 12,000 miles have been constructed in this section alone to draw trade from the Mississippi, and send it direct to Eastern seaports.

The result achieved has been in exact ratio to the means used. The area from which the great Eastern and Western lines have drawn the trade of the West has been enlarged with the regularity and steadiness of an advancing wave. The whole method employed has been simply reduction in the cost of transportation. A reduction equal to one cent on a ton (the estimated cost per mile) of produce transported from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, extends the radius of the circle of trade commanded by these cities one mile. If that radius, taking Chicago as a centre, be 500 miles, such reduction adds to the area inscribed in the great circle, nearly 3,500 square miles. A reduction equal to 10 cents per ton would add 35,000 square miles. The whole thing is only a question in physics—in the exact sciences. The problem set before us from the outset has been to see to how large a portion of the products of the great interior, (without markets of its own,) a commercial value could be given. We have gone on step by step, till the Eastern States have swept into their bosoms the whole trade of the Northwest, to the mutual benefit of each section, and have commercially, for that section of the country, opened new outlets both for the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and have thereby made habitable the far distant interior, attracted to it the millions that now inhabit it, created our wealth and our foreign and domestic commerce, and rendered us as a nation what we are.

From the opening of the Erie Canal the flow of merchandise from West to East commenced. The current at first was a feeble one. So late as 1837 the number of tons of Western produce reaching tide-water through the Erie Canal was only 56,255. In 1861 it had increased to 2,156,000. For the present year it will probably reach 3,000,000. The following statement will show the ratio of this increase up to 1860, with the cost, including tolls, of transporting a ton of merchandise from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

		Cost per ton.	
Year.	Tons Western produce coming to tide by Erie Canal.	From Albany to Buffalo.	From Buffalo to Albany.
1837	56,255	$20 00	$9 15
1838	63,233	18 60	7 50
1839	121,671	17 80	6 76
1840	158,148	17 80	6 44
1841	224,176	16 60	7 50
1842	221,477	12 20	6 57
1843	256 376	13 20	6 02
1844	308,025	11 20	5 56
1845	304,551	13 00	5 56
1846	506,830	9 60	6 57
1847	812,840	8 00	5 92
1848	650,154	7 80	7 13
1849	768,659	7 80	5 37
1850	773,858	7 80	5 18
1851	966,993	7 20	5 48
1852	1,151,978	6 20	4 71
1853	1,213,690	5 20	4 90
1854	1,100,526	5 60	5 18
1855	1,092,876	5 10	4 81
1856	1,212,550	5 00	4 81
1857	919,998	5 40	5 56
1858	1,273,099	4 80	4 26
1859	1,036 634	2 80	3 14
1860	1,500,000	2 40	2 87

Of the tonnage of the canal delivered at tide-water in 1860, 1,367,563 tons were cereals, and 12,524 tons animal food. The Erie and Central Railroads the same year brought to tide-water 425,185 tons of animal, and 540,000 tons of vegetable food; almost the whole of it the product of the West. The value of the vegetable and animal food of the three lines was equal to $178,000,000. The other great lines, such as the Ogdensburgh, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio, swelled the aggregate value to at least $225,000,000 Against this volume of trade, we copy from the New-Orleans *Price Current* the following statement, showing the total exports, coastwise and foreign, of produce from that port for 1860:

Exports to	Flour, Bbls.	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon, Casks.	Lard, Bbls.	Beef, Bbls.	Corn, Sacks.
New-York	10,862	868	2 1	9,948	9,878	3.,243
Boston	41,524	2,067	91	1,061	1,099	22,110
Philadelphia	—	—	—	200	10	—
Other C'twise Pts	217,231	45,572	28,565	7,396	3,019	418,816
Great Britain	6,341	89	—	7,846	5,495	52,418
Cuba	6,478	1,307	1,461	37,380	735	2.,0 5
Other Foreign Pts.	74,115	3.[illegible]3	3 5	6,461	861	11,2 8
Total	386,511	53,050	30,693	70,852	21,699	552,370

The "other ports" were Gulf ports. The whole value of the above exports did not exceed $2,500,000!

Against this movement on the Eastern routes, there were received at New-Orleans, in 1860, by way of the Mississippi River, 965,860 barrels of Flour, 13,116 sacks of wheat, 1,722,037 sacks of corn, 659,550 bushels of oats, 216,52[illegible] barrels and 1,874 hogsheads of pork, 83,922 barrels of lard, 44,984 barrels and tierces of beef, and 82,810 casks of bacon. A large portion of the above were products of Slave States. Reducing the flour to bushels, the total number of bushels of grain received at New-Orleans was 5,687,399, against 71,884,148 received at tide-water over the New-York lines, or at least 85,000,000 bushels over all the five great Eastern outlets. The tons of animal food received at New-Orleans, in 1860, was 95,700, against 437,759 by the New-York routes; or adding the tonnage of animal food brought by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, against, probably, 525,000 tons on the five Eastern outlets of the great valley.

Such is a statement of the movement of Western produce in 1860, a period of profound quiet and of remarkable prosperity at the South. At that time, nearly the whole export trade of the West, as far down as Cairo, had been turned into the new channels. In five years more, with a continuance of peace, the northern routes would have controlled the trade of the Mississippi Valley as far down as Memphis. The final result would have been a complete absorption of the internal trade of the whole valley. Such a result would have been as inevitable as the operation of any natural law; for the North had gained the trade of the interior, simply, by providing cheaper and more convenient outlets to markets than the natural ones, or any artificial rival ones that could be constructed.

What then does severance of the West from the East mean? Nothing less than self-immolation, by undoing that, to accomplish which, the mightiest efforts of the nation, for a generation, have been put forth; efforts that are still prosecuted with unabated success and zeal. The West is what it is, not by continuing and perfecting its connections with the South, but by severing such connections and opening new ones with the East. To break the latter would reverse the whole process of its growth, and would be more fatal to its prosperity than to be blasted, as the South now is, by fire and sword. We do not underrate the value of the Southern trade to the West: but, as an outlet for its products, the Mississippi, by the act of its people has, for years, been almost entirely sealed. They will not again return to it at the price of certain destruction, notwithstanding the threats of Pro-Slavery demagogues.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.—Almost every man and woman in the country has his, or her, favorite plan for sustaining the National credit and paying off the interest and principal of the rapidly-growing public debt. Those in foreign countries who have remarked the various bills introduced into Congress, and who have read the speeches of members and the articles in leading journals, may well be struck with the fecundity of our national genius in this respect, if not with the facility with which the American people can raise money, pay fearful debts, and come out of a huge war wealthier and stronger then when they entered upon it. Out of all these conflicting schemes of finance the true one will, doubtless, finally be evolved, and perhaps put in operation.

We give place to a communication this morning setting forth a "Plan for restoring the National Credit," which ought certainly to be popular. We will not recapitulate the plan here, as that will be found lucidly elaborated in the letter itself; but when we state that the writer proposes to raise a popular loan of five hundred millions of dollars which will all be paid off in thirty years, and which, compared to a loan at six per cent., will leave a net profit of five hundred and twenty-eight millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or more than the original amount of the loan, while every subscriber will ultimately receive back the whole amount he has invested, with three per cent. interest per annum—we think we have said enough to attract to the scheme the attention of Secretary CHASE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SPAULDING, Wall-street, and the public generally.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss BATEMAN, the talented young tragedienne whose career last season was watched with so much interest and satisfaction by the public, made her *rentrée* here yesterday evening in a new play (from the German) called "Leah the Forsaken." The house was admirably filled and the lady when she made her appearance was hailed with hearty applause.

The story of the play cannot be described as cheerful, but it is sufficiently involved and develops enough variety of human passion to create a more than ordinary amount of interest. The scene is laid in a village in Germany, and the action is supposed to have transpired about a century ago, when Joseph the Second was Emperor, and laws of medieval origin still rendered the children of Israel a proscribed and persecuted race. *Leah* (Miss BATEMAN) loves and is beloved by *Rudolf*, (Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,) a young farmer. They have to meet in secret, for fear of the odium which would attach to the idea of a Christian's marriage with a Jewess. At one of these secret meetings, however, they are discovered by *Nathan*, (Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,) an apostate Hebrew, who, to shield himself from the suspicion which he constantly fears he may by accident excite, denounces them to the authorities of the neighborhood. *Father Lorenz*, (Mr. BURNETT,) an old magistrate, and *Father Hermann*, the village priest, endeavor to dissuade *Rudolf* from what they regard as the disgrace of a union with *Leah*, arguing that like all her people she is merely mercenary in her designs, and can be induced to either yield herself to, or ruthlessly desert him for the sake of money. To confirm these assertions they go to *Leah's* people, and offer the alternatives of forcible expulsion from the village or compensation for a voluntary departure. The latter alternative is accepted, and *Nathan* manages to make *Rudolf* believe that *Leah* has received part of the price of expatriation to give him up. He, in his rage, disappointment and despair, marries *Madelena*, (Mrs. CHANFRAU,) the niece of the priest, a young person for whom there has been much intriguing to gain him as a husband. In process of time they have a child, and, in remembrance of his former love, *Rudolf* has it christened *Leah*. The last act brings us to the intended exodus of *Leah* (the forsaken) and her people from their homes, when, just as they are on the point of leaving, *Rudolf* returns from the capital with the news that the laws against the Jews have been abrogated. The final development of the plot follows. The villany of *Nathan* is exposed, and sorrowful explanations and mutual forgiveness pass between *Leah* and *Rudolf*; but the poor girl's heart is broken, and the piece, terminating in her death, becomes a tragedy.

It is in the pathetic portions of the play that Miss

BATEMAN is seen to the best advantage. The fourth and fifth acts are really admirable specimens of intense and consuming emotion. Earlier the situations are feverish, and call for little from the artist except plastic grace. Miss BATEMAN's appearance is eminently in her favor, and excites the sympathy which the dramatist demands. The performance being thus nicely balanced between gracefulness of pose and power of interpretation, was, of course, a success. The lady was called out after every act.

The literary merits of the play are not of the highest order. There is a pleonastic scope in the language which one cannot tolerate without yawning, and to this may be added an extremely soporific attempt at fun. The situations, however, are strong, and the dialogue might well be trimmed more closely to them. It is well put upon the stage, with scenery that is a delight to the eye, and dresses that are varied and picturesque. The leading characters were well sustained by Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. J. W. WALLACK. Some effective and appropriate musical *morceaux* have been written by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, and contribute in a large measure to the completeness of the production.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their second classical concert here this evening. The programme will be found in another column.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Fast Ships for the Navy—The Engineer-in-Chief.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 5th, "Crucis" attempts to answer my letter of the first, on the subject of the "Steam Navy," and I presume it is the best answer that can be made. He does wisely not to meet the grave accusations contained in it, but only to attempt to discredit them by attacking with verbal criticism some of the minor points.

"Crucis" charges, first, that "Vindex" "simply states what is not true," in asserting that no large steam-factory can be run "*successfully*" without a cut-off; and to prove it he cites the case of "HECKER & BROTHERS'" flour-mill, which he affirms *does run* "successfully" without a cut-off. Of course we must first understand the meaning of the word "*successfully*" before we can decide this issue; and the facts of the case will define the measure in which I used it. Mr. HECKER's mill is run by a steam engine, which Mr. ISHERWOOD often refers to as one foundation for his argument, and it *has no cut-off*; but it costs more than *fifty pounds of coal to grind one barrel of flour* by its use, although the boilers of that mill are of the very best; while at the same time Mr. HECKER's neighbors—SMITH, LEACH and JEWELL, of Brooklyn—using a steam engine, *having a cut-off with a long range of expansion*, grind a barrel of flour with *not less than twenty pounds of coal*. Now I think HECKER's mill is *not* run successfully in any just sense; although it may be true that the owners have money enough, (and I hope they have,) for I believe they deserve it, to be able to stand this immense unnecessary expense. At any time Mr. HECKER can have a good cut-off engine put into his mill for a *part of the saving of coal* which would be effected by its use. The other engine relied upon by ISHERWOOD, to prove his hypothesis, is the "Smithery" engine at Brooklyn Navy-yard, which, according to him, uses fifteen pounds of coal an hour a horse power, although a good cut-off engine only uses two and a quarter pounds, or *less than one-sixth*, and *first-rate* results of expansion are still better. To calculate the economy of *good steam engines* from experiments, tried on such machines as HECKER's, and the "Smithery" engine, is just as reliable as a calculation of the speed of *Flora Temple*, from experiments tried with one of the "carrions" usually driven by old junk peddlers. The only resemblance in the one case is, that both are steam engines, and in the other that both are horses.

The next point that "Crucis" makes, is that ISHERWOOD does not condemn cut-offs generally, but only "certain complicated kinds." This is a mere trick of words, as "Crucis" knows. It is true that *all engines whatever* cut off the steam *at some distance* before the end of the stroke, and it would be difficult to make one which did not; but there is a plain distinction between engines cutting off steam *without the aid of what is technically called a cut-off*, and those which have an independent cut-off, and "Crucis" shows that he knew this distinction very well, by saying truly that HECKER's engine was without a cut-off, when, in fact they do cut off at some point. Among engineers the latter sort alone are called cut-off engines. ISHERWOOD, himself, thus states the difference very clearly: "Cutting off the steam at seven-tenths of the stroke of the piston, is *scarcely recognized* as working steam *expansively*." (Report to Navy Department, page 37.) What ISHERWOOD asserts is, that working steam at a point "scarcely recognized as working steam expansively,"—i. e., working it *without an independent cut-off*,—is the true point for economy, while I assert the contrary; and to maintain my position, I wrote that ISHERWOOD is "unsupported by men of recognized knowledge in the world," and acts, "in the face of notorious innumerable facts, to the contrary," which is certainly true.

The last point "Crucis" makes is a very flimsy contrivance to raise a false issue. It is, in substance, that I condemned ISHERWOOD for using "slide valves;" and he meets me by declaring that "slide valves" are "the best for screw engines" by the consent of the "best engineering talent in the world." It is a bad cause, indeed, which must resort to such means as this. I said nothing against the use of the "slide valves;" on the contrary, I commended ISHERWOOD for not using a slide valve cut-off, such as that of the *Iroquois, Hu Quang*, &c. The simple issue is whether a *cut-off* is not necessary, no matter what sort of valves are used—and there is no question now in issue whether *slide valves or poppet valves* are the best. "Crucis" very cunningly tries to make it appear that I complain of the use of slide-valves, and then he cites authorities against me which he can do with a good show of success; but I do not propose to discuss the question of valves, about which men have a right to differ, in a newspaper.

Although I have not said it before in this discussion, I *know* that poppet valves are the best; but I would not say that a man was willfully ignorant who did not know that too—because it is true that many good engineers have the contrary opinion. But I aver that a man who says there is no economy in a cut-off (in the sense above defined) is *willfully ignorant*.

As to making *fast ships without a cut-off*, that is impossible, unless you will burn an enormous amount of coal in proportion to speed, which cannot be afforded in a war-ship. The same amount, used with a proper cut-off, would give the ship *three times* the power and a corresponding rate of speed. Thus, for example, the mailboats from Dublin to Holyhead are *very fast*, and they have *no cut-off*, but they burn *ten tons* of coal an hour. Still, they are successful in some senses, for the English Government pays them a large subsidy, coal only costs there twelve shillings a ton, and their route is only three hours and twenty minutes long. The steamer *Hu Quang*, a vessel of about the same displacement, built by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., of this City, can go faster than they can with *three tons* an hour, simply by the use of an independent cut-off, long expansion, and a good valve gear generally. In comparison with her, therefore, they are not successful, and that comparison is a fair one between classes of vessels with and without a cut-off. ISHERWOOD's new ships are on the plan of the mailboats, without their speed, and he seems to have known the consequences, for their boilers are larger than those of the *Iroquois*, and they have blowers to increase the consumption, yet the *Iroquois* can beat them about two miles an hour, by working her small quantity of steam expansively, with an independent *slide valve cut-off*, just as the *Hu Quang* can beat the mailboats. If expansion was carried still further than it is on the *Iroquois*, and on vessels of her class, the ships having it would go still faster with the same coal. The proposition is simple enough; economy and speed are merely equivalent terms, for if you make power economically you have more of it for a certain amount of coal, and speed is the direct product of power. And you can carry more coal with an economical engine than with a wasteful one, for the boilers are less—as witness the *Iroquois* and new sloops of her class. The cylinders only need be larger in diameter, and that practically takes no more from the coal space. VINDEX.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Anti-Callicott Demonstration in Brooklyn.

The "Fierce Democracy" Unusually Ferocious.

The Speeches Made and the Resolutions Adopted.

A Committee to go to Albany to Induce Mr. Callicott to Return to the "Fold."

The announcement that Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT Democratic representative from the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County, had allowed his name to be used in connection with the office of Speaker of the present House of Assembly in this State, in opposition to Hon. GILBERT DEAN, the regular caucus nominee of the party, has nowhere created such intense excitement in the Democratic ranks as in the City of Brooklyn, the Ninth and Eleventh Wards of which he represents in the present Legislature. A meeting of the Democracy was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall, for the purpose of taking such action in the premises as might be deemed most advisable. The room was literally packed with the followers of the Democratic Party, and at ten minutes to 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN J. WHITE, who nominated Mr. THOMAS H. FARRON, City Comptroller, as Chairman.

This motion was put and carried, when Mr. JOHN F. HENNESSEY thought the proceedings of the meeting would have greater weight if His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISCH were appointed presiding officer. Mr. E. W. HINDMAN thought Mr. FARRON fully as weighty, in point of influence, as His Honor the Mayor. Several gentlemen entered into an irregular sort of discussion as to who should be the presiding officer, when Mr. FARRON came forward, and said that he was called upon to perform a duty which would be better discharged by His Honor the Mayor. As all present were not residents of the Fifth Assembly District, where he resided, but as the meeting was composed of the Democracy of Brooklyn, generally, he thought the Chief Magistrate of the city the most appropriate man to act as Chairman. He therefore nominated Mayor KALBFLEISCH for that position. [Cheers, and cries of "No," "No."]

Some gentleman stated that the reason why Mr. FARRON was called to the Chair, was because he, being a resident in Mr. CALLICOTT's District, was one of his warmest political friends, and had done more than "any other man" to place him in the position he now held as legislator. The same gentleman also stated that if Mr. F. could not induce CALLICOTT to enter again into the Democratic fold, no man could.

After some further discussion, Mr. FARRON having, for the second time, peremptorily declined serving as Chairman, Mayor KALBFLEISCH was appointed Chairman, and came forward and called the meeting to order. He regretted that any question should arise as to who should be Chairman of the meeting, as the object that called them together was one in which the Democracy of the whole country were interested. He had telegraphed to Mr. CALLICOTT, a few days since, to "stand firm" by the party which elected him, and told him at the same time that he would write him by the next mail. He did write him, and it was such a letter as a father might write to an erring son. To that letter he had received a reply, which he would read.

Some one in the audience here interrupted the proceedings by shouting, "We don't want a d——d nigger thief in Congress," which parenthetical expression the audience were unable to understand—not knowing whether it was intended for His Honor, who is a member of Congress elect, or not. The interrupter, after a series of similar non-relevant ejaculations, was prevailed upon, in the expressive language used on the occasion, to "dry up." The letter from Mr. CALLICOTT is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor dated yesterday reaches me this morning, while I am at my seat in the House, listening to the diatribes of two or three of the pets of Judge DEAN, who have had his case in charge, and are exasperated by his defeat. After what has occurred, no matter who is elected Speaker, he cannot be. Although, when I found FERNANDO WOOD had control of the caucus I refused to go into it, I voted steadily for GILBERT DEAN, without variation, for more than eighty ballots. It was evident he could not be elected, for he is one of the most obnoxious men in the House. I spoke to the leaders, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CAGGER, and others, and told them that I could be elected, and perhaps one or two others on our side, but although they believed it, they could not get out from under the foot of WOOD. Mr. RICHMOND told me so this morning. Secretly, the best men in the Democratic Party here are pleased with the defeat of WOOD's candidate. DEAN's friends have been endeavoring for some days past to make substantially the same compromise that has been made with me, but could not do it because he was so obnoxious personally. The basis in substance is, that, as the House is equally divided, the Speaker shall be a Democrat, the Clerk and other elective officers Republicans; all the appointed officers (of whom there are fourteen) are to be Democrats, and the Committees are to be equally divided, one-half to one side and the other half to the other. If any more reasonable plan can be devised, I should like to know it. The whole cause of the bitterness of feeling manifested on the subject is, that those who wished to make the like compromise themselves have been disappointed. The imputation that I have been in any way false to Democratic principles is wholly untrue, and I feel assured that time will do me justice with you and others who have been misled by it. I take your advice in the same kindly spirit in which I know it has been given. Very truly, your friend,

T. C. CALLICOTT.

His Honor the Mayor then proceeded to denounce Mr. CALLICOTT for his desertion of the Democratic Party, and his refusal to go into caucus with his fellow-Democrats. He also stated that it was evident, while Mr. C. was voting for Mr. DEAN in the Assembly, he was at the same time making overtures to the Republicans to be placed in nomination for the Speakership. Every Democrat, therefore, should help to put him in such a position that when he returned to his constituency he would be hooted at as a traitor.

Loud calls were made for Hon. Mr. HUGHES, one of the Brooklyn Assembly delegation, when Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN explained that it would be inappropriate for either that gentleman, or his fellow-member, Mr. DARCEY, (who was also present,) to address the meeting. If they did so, the report would go to Albany that they instigated this denunciatory meeting, whereas it was well-known to be the spontaneous indignation of the Brooklyn Democracy at Mr. CALLICOTT's attempted treason that gave rise to it.

Hon. Judge MORRIS, being then called for, said he did not expect, considering the very short notice that had been given, to see so large a meeting. Their object he supposed was to take some formal action, that if CALLICOTT had any honor left he would heed the voice of the Democracy of Kings, and return to his party fealty. The design of the meeting was to let that gentleman know how his party supporters—his constituents—view the action he has taken. He (M.) feared that CALLICOTT's going with the Republicans thus far, was only part of the scheme that had been concocted; he would be found aiding them in the election of a United States Senator. Such action would be giving a Senator to the minority of the people of this State, and be a gross outrage on the rights of the people. It would, in fact, be destroying the result of the late election, in which the election of Senator was a question that entered largely. It seemed strange that CALLICOTT, nominated and elected by the Democracy, should refuse to go into a Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for the Speakership. When he first discovered that, he thought that all was not right. It was the duty of every Democratic member to prevent the election of a Republican Senator, even if it could be done only by staving off the election till next Winter. He was not among those who believed Mr. CALLICOTT was excusable for his action because the non-organization of the House would, after a certain time, leave us unrepresented in the United States Senate. There could be no justifiable excuse for any Democrat deserting his party in that crisis. [Applause.]

D. P. BARNARD, Esq., then offered a resolution to the effect that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: D. P. Barnard, John F. Hennessey, Thomas H. Farren and Messrs. Troy and Sprague.

The Committee having retired, Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING being called for, spoke in substance as follows:

When the united delegation from Kings county it was thought no foul bird was in the nest. The gravest interests depended on their action, and it was believed they would prove true to their principles and the party that elected them. When it became known that the Assembly would probably be "tied" that there were 64 Democrats and 64 Republicans men breathed freer, because it was thought the country was safe, for the Democracy never surrendered. All knew there was one doubtful vote, Hon. JOHN CUTLER of Albany, an old line Whig; but he had been sent to the Assembly by the votes of Democrats and conservatives, and when the test came he proved himself a true man, faithful to his constituency by going for the Democratic nominee. (Loud applause.) A short time longer and we saw that a number from this city, a man whom up to that time all would delight to see placed honorably in the Speaker's chair, had deliberately gone over to the camp of the enemy. If we were correctly informed, that man was a traitor, and deserved a traitor's doom. [Applause.] Unborn millions were interested in the scenes now transpiring in this State to-day, for if New-York swings from her constitutional moorings, and throws her weight in favor of fanaticism, your country is not worth a rush! [Applause.] What possible excuse could this recreant Democrat, CALLICOTT, frame for his conduct? Judging from his letter to the Mayor, he wished to be elected to the Speakership because Mr. DEAN, the caucus nominee, could not. Does he mean to say that Mr. DEAN is as bad, as treasonable as he is? Even were this so, it was no excuse. As well might a walking Magdalen claim that she was not so vicious as other frail sister. Why did the Republicans leave a dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionist, if it were the mere organization of the House they sought to effect, and take up this recreant Democrat? He was satisfied the election of United States Senator was connected with this scheme—this bargain and sale; the placing of another Republican in the upper house of Congress entered largely into the programme. He thought, with Judge MORRIS, it were far better to be unrepresented in that body for the future, than to be misrepresented as the people of this State has been in the past. Mere railroad grants and other franchises, the routine business of the Legislature, was unaffected by the political organization of the House. In all these cases interest actuates independent of party politics. Mr. CALLICOTT, by accepting a Democratic nomination, had said to the Democracy, on all questions affecting the vitality of the party I am with you. This pledge he had forfeited. He does violence to party when he votes against the caucus nominee. The safety of the party was the safety of individual and national liberty. 'Tis true the Republicans tell us, there are no political arrests now. No, there have been none since HORATIO SEYMOUR's election. [Cheers for SEYMOUR.] Why? Because the great Democratic voice had been heard. We are told that there were symptoms of a disturbance and row when CALLICOTT's treason was made known. This he (the speaker) could tell the Republicans there will be a row from Montauk to the Falls of Niagara if that man goes into the Speaker's chair. [Tremendous cheers.] He hoped the resolutions to-night would be of the right stamp, and be unanimously adopted. We should speak with the sternness of the men of the Revolution. We must make it known that he who leaves the Democratic Party will find a political grave from which there is no resurrection. [Great applause.]

Ex-Alderman DOUGLASS was the next speaker. He went over the same ground as those who preceded him, and said in addition that he did not believe in rioting and plunder but that the rights of the people must be vindicated at every cost. He was for hanging all traitors. The majority must have their sway.

Hon. RODNEY S. CHURCH said we knew what has been Republican rule for the last two years. The man who had endeavored to save up a little for his family's support has had his hopes blasted by the manner in which this war has been conducted. What can we do to head off the enemy? Mere denunciation will not do it. So far as this miserable traitor was concerned, we should be glad he has left the Democracy. It is a good riddance, and we will put a foot to his posterior and help him into the Black Republican ranks. We must, however, strengthen the ranks of the sixty-three loyal members at Albany in preventing the rights of the people to be outraged. The day is not far distant when, if this system of public plundering goes on, we shall be called upon as men protecting our homes and firesides, to shoulder our musket against, not foreign foes, but domestic vagabonds and robbers. Even this very meeting, and the conduct of CALLICOTT, may be illustrated by the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston Harbor. [Tremendous applause, which lasted for some minutes.] Revolutions are right and just when organized against a party which seeks to destroy the liberty of the citizen; which endeavors to erect an idol in the negro while it seeks to debase and enslave the white man. [Continued applause.] He would be willing for one to shoulder his musket in such a revolutionary cause, old as he was. The present war started with the avowed intent of restoring the Constitution and preserving the Union as it was. For this purpose fathers and mothers parted with their sons and bade them God-speed in so glorious a mission. Millions of treasure had been placed at the disposal of the Government to effect this object. But to-day our soldiers were buried beneath the sod or lingering in hospitals craving bread and the commonest comforts of life. Where had the money gone? Into the pockets of a pack of thieving robbers, who are fattening on the public plunder given them by this Black Republican Administration. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] And soon, you, too, will be called upon to aid in this plundering scheme—you will be asked to stand a draft that will make the niggers free while it enslaves the white men. [Applause.] He suggested sending a Committee to Albany to strengthen the hands of the loyal Democrats there. Let them act as a Committee of Safety, so that the d——d scoundrel (CALLICOTT) shall choose between being an honest man or hanging as a traitor! [Tremendous applause.] If CALLICOTT is determined to go over body and soul to the Republicans, our friends can even withdraw from the Assembly and break up this Legislature until next Winter. Give us but twelve months more, and the Democracy will see to it that the next Assembly will contain no man who will prove traitorous. [Great cheering.]

D. P. BARNARD, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following, which were adopted, *nem. con.*:

Whereas, The Democracy of Kings County has heard with regret that one of the representatives in the Assembly from this county, THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT, elected as a Democrat, has become the Republican candidate for Speaker, in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus;

And, Whereas, Such a course on the part of one of our representatives is calculated to produce the impression that it is the result of political corruption;

And, Whereas, The only true foundation of the Government of the people is in the virtue of the people and of the representatives elected to represent their will;

And, Whereas, The recent election in this State was conducted purely upon principles which were well known and distinctive in their character, and that the affairs of our National Union occupied a prominent place in the canvass, and that on the part of the Democracy, our motto was, "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;"

And, Whereas, The course of the present National Administration in the prosecution of the war, shows that there can be no peace except upon the destruction of the Union and the overthrow of the sacred and reserved rights of the States and the people;

And, Whereas, the Administration, unless checked by a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress will, by yielding to the radical measures forced upon it by the black spirit of Abolitionism, totally destroy our Union and the hope of our people for the triumph of the flag of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That in the election of a Republican United States Senator at this time, from this State, in opposition to the voice of a majority of the people, we consider that a blow will be inflicted upon the Union and Constitution, from which they may never be recovered.

Resolved, That the said THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT be earnestly urged to remain faithful to the people which have placed him in his present office, by honestly carrying out the views of the Democratic party and by cooperating with the representatives of the party from all parts of the State, in such measures as their united wisdom shall judge best for the good of our common country.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this meeting to present a copy of the action of this meeting to Mr. CALLICOTT.

An amendment was made and adopted that the Committee consist of ten from each ward constituting Mr. CALLICOTT's district, the Ninth and Eleventh.

Mr. CHURCH wished the resolutions had taken stronger grounds on great National questions. He desired the Republicans should know how earnest the Democracy were, and what they mean.

Ex-Mayor TALMADGE moved to add one gentleman from each ward and from each county town to the Committee. Carried.

Mr. CHURCH moved that when the meeting adjourn it should be to meet again subject to the call of the Chair. Carried.

After tendering a vote of thanks to the 63 members of the Assembly who stood firm, and a proposition to raise funds to defray the expenses of the Committee, which was afterward withdrawn, the meeting adjourned. Just previous to the adjournment Mr. FARRON suggested that all Democrats who could get to Albany should be there by Wednesday evening next.

The names of the Committee will be announced in the newspapers this evening.

MORE REBEL DISPATCHES.

Additional Correspondence Intercepted off Charleston.

What George Sanders Says About his Six Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Another budget of rebel letters has been intercepted. They were taken from Maj. SANDERS, when he was recently captured off Charleston. Some of them are dated as far back as Dec., 1861, and the latest last December. The information contained in these papers affords an interesting inside view of rebeldom, relative to domestic troubles and wants.

One of the letters is addressed to a distinguished member of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON. While thanking the Emperor for his efforts to induce the Great Powers to interfere in our affairs, it urges the continuance of his "kind offices," with the assurance of the writer that they will be successful in the end.

A Mrs. GILMAN, alluded to, is the wife of Gen. GILMAN. Mrs. MYERS is a daughter of the late Gen. TWIGGS.

Mr. VIZETELLI is correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated London Times*, and writes also for one or two French papers. He was quite indignant, when accompanying Bull Run RUSSELL, because our Government refused him a pass to go to the Army of the Potomac. He had just then returned from the West, where he boasted he had done brilliant service against the rebels. He always insisted that he was strongly with the North, and despised the rebels.

GEO. N. SANDERS, writing to his son, December last, says:

"My steamers are really the only thing abroad in which the nation has really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succor and relief. SINCLAIR and BULLOCK's steamers only are preying on the enemy's commerce. We want more than that now. *We want succor, or we must die.* Mr. MASON will, I am sure, take the right view. *All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers.* So thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. You must present the case to Mr. MASON in every point of view. These steamers can open and keep open the port of New-Orleans to our commerce, and *one week's trade will pay the nation three times their cost.*

I would secure my trunks and all presents until your return."

SANDERS' order-book embraces heavy orders for Liverpool cotton and pins, French corsets, tea, jewelry, shoes for various ladies, Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS included. Letters show the men want boots, principally.

European capitalists are advised to invest in cotton, and that great scarcity of cotton and woolen goods exists in the South.

Among other things the war is represented as terrible; Richmond is much altered, and its citizens turned extortioners.

A Plan for Restoring the National Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It being almost a foregone conclusion that Congress will pass either the financial measure introduced by Mr. SPAULDING, or its substitute, prepared by Mr. HOOPER, (as is asserted,) in conjunction with Secretary CHASE, we may with little chance of disappointment, look forward to a further large issue of irredeemable paper money. Neither Secretary CHASE, nor the Committee of Ways and Means, however, seem to have much confidence in the funding of the debt thus created, in 6 ℔ cent. 20 years Bonds at par, and as there seems to be but very little chance of Congress agreeing to the "national banking scheme" of Secretary CHASE, it ought to be the task of those who are intrusted with the management of the finances of the country to offer to the holders of its paper money a bond which, whilst it holds out sufficient inducement to them for an exchange, makes the rate of interest and terms of repayment advantageous and easy for Government. The fact is too palpable to require a lengthy explanation, that Government cannot, without the most disastrous consequences, go on issuing paper money for an indefinite period, until successes in the field so far restore its credit as to enable it to negotiate its bonds, at a less humiliating, not to say ruinous rate, than it could do at present.

Unless the public is willing to exchange the paper money for bonds and by thus returning it to the coffers of Government, limit the issues to a reasonable amount, the whole system must tumble to pieces, involving everybody in common ruin.

I think that the following plan would offer sufficient temptation to all classes, and that a loan on the terms stipulated in it would be rapidly absorbed by the public, and thus return the legal tender notes to the Treasury.

PLAN

For a Loan of Five Hundred Million Dollars, to be issued in Five Million Bonds of One Hundred Dollars each, redeemable in thirty years as follows: An annual drawing of 166,400 Bonds, to take place on the first of May. The 166,400 Bonds thus drawn to draw for prizes (as stipulated below) on the first of September. The Bonds drawing blanks to be redeemed at par ($100 each) with interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum added thereto:

List of Annual Prizes and Drawing of the year 1864.

2 prizes of $500,000 each	$1,000,000
4 prizes of 250,000 each	1,000,000
8 prizes of 100,000 each	800,000
8 prizes of 50,000 each	400,000
16 prizes of 25,000 each	400,000
20 prizes of 15,000 each	300,000
40 prizes of 10,000 each	400,000
60 prizes of 5,000 each	300,000
78 prizes of 2,500 each	195,000
164 prizes of 1,250 each	205,000
400 prizes, amounting in all to	$5,000,000
166,000 blanks at $103 each, 1864	17,098,000
Total payment in 1864	$22,098,000

Thus redeeming, in the year 1864, 166,400 bonds at $100 each, reducing the debt $16,640,000.

Year of drawing.	No. of prizes.	Annual amount of prizes.	No. of blanks each year.	Annual value of blanks.	Total amount of blanks with interest.	Amount of loan having been paid off.	Total amount of annual payments.
1865	400	$5,000,000	166,000	$106	$17,596,000	$33,280,000	$22,596,000
1866	400	do.	do.	109	18,094,000	49,920,000	23,094,000
1867	400	do.	do.	112	18,592,000	66,560,000	23,592,000
1868	400	do.	do.	115	19,090,000	83,200,000	24,090,000
1869	400	do.	do.	118	19,588,000	99,840,000	24,588,000
1870	400	do.	do.	121	20,086,000	116,480,000	25,086,000
1871	400	do.	do.	124	20,584,000	133,120,000	25,584,000
1872	400	do.	do.	127	21,082,000	149,760,000	26,082,000
1873	400	do.	do.	130	21,580,000	166,400,000	26,580,000
1874	400	do.	do.	133	22,078,000	183,040,000	27,078,000
1875	400	do.	do.	136	22,576,000	199,680,000	27,576,000
1876	400	do.	do.	139	23,074,000	216,320,000	28,074,000
1877	400	do.	do.	142	23,572,000	232,960,000	28,572,000
1878	400	do.	do.	145	24,070,000	249,600,000	29,070,000
1879	400	do.	do.	148	24,568,000	266,240,000	29,568,000
1880	400	do.	do.	151	25,066,000	282,880,000	30,066,000
1881	400	do.	do.	154	25,564,000	299,520,000	30,564,000
1882	400	do.	do.	157	26,062,000	316,160,000	31,062,000
1883	400	do.	do.	160	26,560,000	332,800,000	31,560,000
1884	400	do.	do.	163	27,058,000	349,440,000	32,058,000
1885	400	do.	do.	166	27,556,000	366,080,000	32,556,000
1886	400	do.	do.	169	28,054,000	382,720,000	33,054,000
1887	400	do.	do.	172	28,552,000	399,360,000	33,552,000
1888	400	do.	do.	175	29,050,000	416,000,000	34,050,000
1889	400	do.	do.	178	29,548,000	432,640,000	34,548,000
1890	400	do.	do.	181	30,046,000	449,280,000	35,046,000
1891	400	do.	do.	184	30,544,000	465,920,000	35,544,000
1892	400	do.	do.	187	31,042,000	482,560,000	36,042,000
1893	400	do.	174,000	190	33,060,000	500,000,000	38,060,000

Total payments of Capital, Interest and Prizes during thirty years	$811,130,000
Six per cent. interest on $500,000,000 in thirty years would amount to	900,000,000
Making a difference of	$33,810,000
To which add the amount of the loan which is paid off	500,000,000
Leaving a profit to the Government of	$533,810,000

Although at the first glance this scheme would appear to partake of the nature of a lottery, *such is not* the case, since everybody would ultimately receive back the whole amount of his investment, with 3 ℔ cent. interest per annum.

We have all of us, generally speaking, great faith in our luck, more so than our experience warrants, and everybody, therefore, who has a hundred dollars to spare, would, doubtless, take a bond, as he would always ultimately receive back his money, with interest, and have the chance of securing one of the numerous large prizes. Besides this, as the annual payments of Government are less than 6 ℔ cent. on a loan of 500,000,000, it could easily afford to pay the prizes, capital and interest, in gold. It is true that the interest is not payable annually, yet anybody who become tired of holding could sell his Bond at a price including the accumulated interest, as will be seen by column No. 5, for the daily market value would be naturally regulated by the value of the blanks at the next annual drawing.

For Government it would be a most advantageous loan. Forming in itself a sinking fund, it would prevent the saddling of posterity with a heavy debt, the whole loan being paid off in thirty years, and compared to a loan at 6 ℔ cent., would leave a net profit of *five hundred and twenty-eight millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars*, or more than the original amount of the loan. Besides this, the average annual payments, *including interest prizes, and an annual reduction of indebtedness to the amount of sixteen millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars*, would be actually less than 6 ℔ cent. on a loan of the same amount.

The bonds being only $100 each, and therefore within the means of almost every farmer, clerk, mechanic, &c., &c., would be scattered all over the country, and thus form a bond of union between the people, an advantage which a 6 per cent. 20-year Bond is not likely to possess, as it would be mainly held by capitalists and banking associations. Foreign capitalists, now frightened away by the scarecrow of repudiation, would see in this fact an inducement to invest in these bonds, naturally arguing from it that, being held by the masses, who control the elections, their prompt payment would be more likely to be provided for, even to the detriment of all other obligations. In the above scheme I have made the proportion of prizes one in every 415, but, being large, they can easily be reduced in amount, and thus increased in number, and still be sufficiently large to offer a great temptation. In submitting this plan to your consideration, I am aware that it will have to encounter great prejudices, but it ought to be borne in mind that the very critical and dangerous situation of our finances requires extraordinary means and remedies; and, on close examination, I have no doubt it will be found that the advantages it offers far outweigh any objections that could be reasonably raised against it. Our National debt is assuming dimensions which will soon be out of proportion to the income and resources of the country, however large and inexhaustible these may appear; and it should, therefore, be the object of Government to contract its debts at as low a rate of interest and on as easy terms of repayment as possible, and, in these respects, certainly, no objections could be brought forward against it. I am, yours, &c., W. J. R.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The
SKATING COAT,
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Ayer's
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy
FOR
Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Everywhere Triumphant.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs last held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Laughing (without) Gas.—At Clinton Hall. Ladies experimented upon. Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will continue their lectures and psychological experiments EVERY EVENING this week. Class on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LEE—HAIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. ROBERT P. LEE to Miss ANNA M. HAIGHT, daughter of Samuel Haight, Esq., all of this City.

LASELL—QUACKENBUSH.—In Troy, on Wednesday, Jan 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., SAMUEL H. LASELL, of this City, to EMMA, eldest daughter of G. V. S. Quackenbush.

WATSON—LYLE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, SAMUEL WATSON, United States Navy, to GRACE ROOSEVELT, daughter of the late John V. A. Lyle, Esq., of Duchess County. No cards.

DIED.

BRAILLY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, LOUISE FRANCOISE, daughter of Dr. C. Brailly, aged 5 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, from St. Ann's Church, 8th st., without any further invitation.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, MARTHA LITTLE, youngest daughter of John D. and the late Martha Jane Craig, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 268 West 44th st.

DEWITT.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, ALFRED, son of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, aged 3 years, 3 months and 23 days.

FRONK.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, Jan. 18, KATE ADELE, youngest daughter of Edwin C. and Kate E. Fronk, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

God in His wisdom, has recalled
The precious boon His love had given,
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GANNON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, JOHN JOSEPH GANNON, aged 1[illegible] years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GASKIN.—In Smithtown, L. I., ELIZABETH GASKIN, wife of George Gaskin.

Funeral from her late residence, at Smithtown, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.

KORTZ.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, after a brief illness, LIZZIE A., wife of John Kortz, in the 23d year of her age.

Also, on the 17th, her infant daughter.

The friends of the family, and of her father-in-law, W. B. Bishop, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his residence, No. 14 West 17th st., without further invitation.

MESSINGER.—In Wilmington, Del., on Friday, Jan. 16, after a lingering illness, MARIA LANGLEY, wife of Foster Craft Messinger.

PRICE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 17, JENNIE BACKLEY, daughter of Harrison and Jane Price, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, South Bergen, N. J.

VOORHEES.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Jan. 5, at the 8th-st. hospital, STEPHEN VOORHEES, (son of Garret S. Voorhees, Somerset County, N. J.) of Co. F, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, of typhoid fever, aged 22 years and 7 months.

WELSH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 18, ELIZA G., widow of the late Alexander Welsh, in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah M. Logan, No. 396 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, to Dr. Taylor's Church, South Bergen, N. J., where service will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry, at 12 o'clock M., to convey the friends to the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 31.—Jan. 19, 1863.
6, 32, 76, 54, 39, 66, 26, 29, 75, 2, 44, 30, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 32.—Jan. 19, 1863.
8, 34, 60, 28, 6, 47, 43, 32, 12, 71, 50, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.
A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers.
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT ARE the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR
THE
HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many hair tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as, since I commenced using it, I have applied nothing else to my hair.
MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.
Can be seen at the office of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.
The Ambrosia is sold by all druggists.

NOTICE!
As the public seem to appreciate our style of retailing MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have determined not to advance prices, until we are absolutely compelled to do so by a greater advance in cost than we have yet discovered. We can assure the public that the great "hue and cry" about high prices is nothing more nor less than a "panic," not warranted by actual facts.
We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell
Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each.
Superfine Linen Collars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.
Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:
25 cent Ties at.......15 cents 75 cent Ties at.......50 cents
40 cent Ties at.......25 cents $1 Ties at.......65 cents
50 cent Ties at.......35 cents Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.
Scarfs of every description, at same rates.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway,
corner of White-st.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:20 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.
Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.
For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c., please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office No. 44 Broadway and 27th-st depot.

IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
IN
BURNSIDE'S ARMY,
at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Windmill Point, and other places in the vicinity, should be sent by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS, 74 BROADWAY,
as they charge only half rates. The United States Government permits them to send to the various army corps, and to the troops whose headquarters are at
WASHINGTON,
Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburgh, New-Orleans and other places.
Expresses sent daily at 12.30, 1.30 and by their great special through train at 5 P. M.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.
Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."
Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $3, $4, $5 and $6 a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING WATCH-CHAINS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $3, $4, $5 and $6, at
G. C. ALLEN'S No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

ONE OF THE NECESSITIES OF MARINERS, important to the ship as the compass, is the medicine chest—that the sick may be relieved when on long voyages; but it is not unfrequently found insufficient to meet all the cases of sickness for which the captain or surgeon is called upon to prescribe. In cases of low fever or wasting of the vital powers a remedy sufficiently potent to break up the former, or restore the wasted system in the latter, in the briefest possible period of time, is necessary, as it is rare indeed a ship's company is sufficiently strong in numbers to permit the loss by disease of one or more men. As a remedial agent for those who "go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," always certain and satisfactory in its results, nothing better can be recommended or more joyfully accepted by the patient than HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Let the owners of ships provide the medicine chests of their seamen with these bitters and our word for it, but little sickness, and none of a serious character, will be experienced on board.—*New-York Sunday Dispatch.*

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
27th-st. Depot.

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT POLITICAL MONTHLY IN AMERICA—The KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, of Literature, Art, Politics and Society, edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The February number is this day published, and contains fifteen important articles, besides Literary, Art and Dramatic Gossip, Notes on Current Events, Editor's Table, &c. The KNICKERBOCKER and any other $3 monthly, $4 50 per year.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM COUGHS, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, croup, hooping-cough, and incipient consumption, should bear in mind that the best remedy for these diseases, one which is speedy in action, permanent in effect, and agreeable in its nature, exists in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by druggists and agents everywhere.

CREDITORS OF THE MOZART REGIMENT, or those having bills against it, paid or unpaid, who were told the bills would not be signed unless they paid a party a percentage, will further the ends of justice by sending particulars to COLONEL, *Herald* Office.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Anticipated Movement Against Wilmington and Goldsboro.

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

Rebel Views of Northern Sentiment.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

We have files of Richmond papers to the 16th inst., inclusive. We find the following dispatches from North Carolina in the Richmond *Whig* of that date:

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

All quiet here. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Macon. Their destination is, probably, Goldsboro and Wilmington, simultaneously. All non-combatants have been requested to leave town.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The *State Journal* has advices from Kinston of this date. Forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern yesterday in the direction of Wilmington, crossing Brice's Creek. A courier from Maj. NETHERCUTT reached Kinston this morning, and says the enemy, six to ten thousand strong, are advancing toward Kinston, concentrating at Cole Creek.

In connection with the above, the following extract from a communication of Gov. LETCHER to the Virginia Legislature is of interest:

"*Recently many of the soldiers of Virginia in the discharge of duty have gone to North Carolina and elsewhere, posts of danger, where they soon may be engaged in severe and bloody battles.* All the indications point with unerring certainty to one or more great battles on the coast of our noble sister State, in which Virginians are to play, I trust, no unimportant part. Our soldiers absent from home and family will require attention—clothing will be needed—delicacies for the sick and wounded will be required—and it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to provide for their comfort, and for the preservation of their lives."

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Whig.

The President, in his message, apologizes indirectly for the seizure of private property, by what he calls the "power of impressment," by alleging the insufficiency of transportation. He recommends that the exercise of this power be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be under due regulation of law. This is all very well, but it would have been far more consistent with a Government of freedom and law if, before exercising this tyrannical power, the right to do so had been obtained from the law-making authority. There has existed no necessity for its exercise at all. It is a slander upon the people of Virginia to assert that such necessity has existed. As a general rule they have willingly sold their produce to the Government, at the Government's own price—even when that price was half the market price. In other cases, the parties have not refused to sell, so far as we have heard, but only demanded the market value, which the Government refused to give. *For the sake of a few dollars, the Government set aside all law and justice, and resorted to force to rob individuals of their property, while millions were being lavished upon favorites.* It is a striking illustration of the injustice of this proceeding, that the price at which the Government is impressing flour is from two to three dollars less than the price paid by the Government to the Crenshaws.

One would suppose that common sense would dictate, that a Government like ours, *dependent for its very existence upon the affection and confidence of the country,* would spare no means to secure that confidence and affection. But, so far from this, the disposition seems to exist *to harass and alienate the people by every species of petty tyranny.* This has been especially the cause with respect to the great agricultural population, on which, at last, rests the sole hope for the national salvation. Nothing but their whole-souled devotion to the cause could have made them submit in quiet to the violation of law and wanton invasion of their rights. It is difficult to assign a reason for this absurd and extraordinary policy. Possibly the solution may be found in *the vast number of Jews and Yankees, who, having no sympathy for our people, and no regard for their feelings and interest, have insinuated themselves into the management of our affairs.*

The system of impressment as conducted at present, operates unequally, and, consequently, unjustly and oppressively. Persons residing near the armies, or convenient to the railroads and canal, are those only who feel its burdens. While they are forced to sacrifice half the value of their property, neighbors a few miles distant go scot free, or have theirs enhanced in price by the Government seizure. Our people are willing to do anything for the cause, but they have a right to demand that the burdens should be equal, and imposed upon all alike, and by the law of the land. Their property is at the service of the Government, but let it be taken on fair terms, and for such compensation as the Government can give.

We do not write this to inflame the just discontent which exists; but in the hope of inducing such action on the part of Congress as will tend to appease it. Our people have been accustomed to law, and they abhor the unnecessary intrusion of military violence. Congress cannot pass a law on the subject which does not recognize "just compensation" for private property appropriated to public use, and which does not also, in estimating that compensation, to some extent recognize the depreciation of the currency. A law like that of the State of Virginia would meet all the demands of the Government, satisfy the people, and above all, preserve our character as a Government of liberty and law.

CHANGE IN NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Making Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message its text, the Richmond *Whig* discourses as follows:

"If one might judge Yankees on the same principles we employ in judging the rest of mankind, it might be safe to conclude that some convulsion was impending. *The Fall elections in the North, and especially that of New-York, have been followed by a most wonderful revolution in words and actions, both by Government and people.* For eighteen months, a reign of terror, cruel and relentless, prevailed throughout the Northern States. The freedom of the Press and of speech was abolished, all the liberties of the citizen were in abeyance, arbitrary arrests by telegraph, and incarceration without trial, were the order of the day. But as soon as SEYMOUR was elected Governor of New-York, the prison doors were opened, the victims of tyranny were set free, and it was given out that no more arrests in the loyal States would be made. From this, it would appear that SEWARD thought there was something more than a mere formality in that election—that it meant something real, threatening and practical. At the same time, the Northern papers, who are endowed with the most scurrilous tongues of any set of blackguards since the days of the Roman Plebs, and who had been dumb as oysters during the whole Reign of Terror, recovered the use of their tongues and their capacity for vituperation. They have not been sparing in the exercise of this talent, and no rebel print can compare with some of them in the bitterness and ferocity of the attacks upon their late idols. This, too, may mean something. As free speech and tyranny cannot long coexist, it may be that the downfall of the tyrants may be at hand.

While this remarkable change has come over the Yankee Government and press, *the army appears to have felt the influence.* At this very time, several of the most distinguished of their Generals are arraigned before Courts of Inquiry, some for disobedience of orders, some for incompetency and some for treason, and Generals are summoned as witnesses to testify against Generals. The spectacle is refreshing. If it were any one else than Yankees, who are engaged in this internecine war, we should not hesitate to predict a catastrophe. Very high authority tells us that a house divided against itself must fall. But the Yankees are exceptional. The are *sui generis,* and are governed by rules not applicable to Christianized communities. Throw a cat into the air as you may, and he will fall upon his feet. So it may be with the Yankees. *Discord and vilipending and wrangling among themselves, may not be attended with the same effects with them as with others.* The result must determine.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

How long before there will be a change in "the situation" here is, [illegible] dependent on the movements of the enemy. The rumor that 40,000 had gone into Winter quarters at [illegible] Point is not well authenticated, [illegible] known here, the main body of [illegible] is still on the opposite side of the [illegible] their position before the battle. [illegible] Generals will [illegible] sufficiently early to make another "On to Richmond" movement. One of the enemy's pickets observing one of our men with a hoe or spade, apparently digging, a day or two since, said: "You needn't be diggin' up that ground, we aint comin' over there any more." The facetious Yankee no doubt unconsciously expressed the real intention of his Commander-in-Chief.

A flag of truce came over to-day. Unfortunately, there are many of our friends in Stafford County within the enemy's lines who did not anticipate the present condition of affairs; consequently, applications are made every day to the General commanding the communication from the other side—Gen. SUMNER—for permission to cross the river. The *modus operandi* of accomplishing this is as follows: Application is made in writing to the General commanding the side from which the applicant wishes to come or go, and sent to headquarters for approval. If approved, it is forwarded, by flag of truce, to the other side for a similar ordeal. This sometimes occupies several days. In the case of an applicant who wishes to remain on either side temporarily, permission is rarely granted. The Yankee officials who accompany the flag of truce manifest a disposition to converse freely and hobnob it with ours—sometimes over a flask of the "*anti-fogmatic,*" which they often bring with them.

It is difficult to estimate, or to express, in adequate terms, the privations and distress entailed upon the refined and intelligent population of this once happy, but now sacked and desolate city. Refugees are scattered through the surrounding country and along the railroad from this city to Richmond. Furniture and other household articles, saved from the ruthless hands of the Yankee vandals, are being constantly removed to "Hamilton's Crossing;" and the transportation is far from sufficient to meet the hourly applications made by the few remaining men and lonely widows to the officers successively in command here, who exert every effort to accommodate. *The demands of the army are great, corn and fodder having to be hauled fifty miles.*

The weather, for several days, has been most delightful—beautiful, balmy days succeeded by gorgeous moonlight nights.

DESTRUCTION AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.

We have already published a statement from the correspondent of a New-York paper, who estimates the Yankee loss at Holly Springs at $6,000,000. The amount of goods captured and their value will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that, for the want of them, the Yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account, from an eye-witness, says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Depot, the station-house, the engine houses and immense store-houses, were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depôt the barrels of flour, estimated a half mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through, and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the Court-house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates.

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other Quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings which contained them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central Depôt, engine-houses and store-houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the courthouse, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the Ninth, Sixth and Third Legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them, pell-mell, through town, and run them off North, with considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of thirty in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out, "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said: "The Yankee commandant of the post is in my house; come and catch him;" and a search was instituted, but without success; when the noble woman insisted that he *was* there, concealed; and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Col. MURPHY, the intrepid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, Jan. 9.

Gen. MORGAN'S command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon Creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville, (eighteen miles from Louisville,) and other bridges were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle work of the two first was at Muldrough's Hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, Gen. MORGAN received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (MORGAN) completely surrounded. Gen. MORGAN, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and, upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured.

In the fight at the trestle Gen. MORGAN captured another regiment, with all their arms and stores.

The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek and other places, amounted to two thousand.

At Springfield Gen. MORGAN was surrounded by twenty-six thousand of the enemy, and for awhile it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville Gen. HOLLESY, commanding the Federal forces and harrassing MORGAN'S rear, was killed in a hand to hand encounter with Lieut. EASTON. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of Gen. HOLLESY was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of Gen. MORGAN'S men—Capt. TRIBBLE, Lieut. EASTON and a private. HOLLESY was attended by two of his staff—Capt. EDWARDS and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which Gen. HOLLESY was killed by Lieut. EASTON. Capt. EDWARDS and HOLLESY'S orderly were captured by Capt. TRIBBLE. The fight was a hand to hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green River to Shepherdsville, a distance of 75 miles. Shepherdsville is 18 miles from Louisville.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

One of the most extensive auction sales of dry goods which has occured in this city took place yesterday, (Thursday,) at the warehouse of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co. The following is a list of the prices of the prominent articles:

Black and white prints, $1 97½; fancy do., $1 95@$2 07½; gray cassimere, $6@$7 50; satinet, $4 50@$4 70; 3-4 fulled cloth, $5@$5 50; 6-4 do., $11; Scotch ginghams, $2; country jeans, $4 75; white flannel, $2 50@$5 50; red do., $2 75; red twilled do., $3 12½; Coats' spool cotton, $5 25@$5 75; American prints, $8 50@$9; English do., $10 75; patent thread, $9 50@$10; black cloth, $19; black French delaines, $4 25@$4 75; gray poplins, $3 75; black alpacas, $3 75@$6 37½; 7-8 brown shirtings, 65c.@68c.; 4-4 do. 74c.; American delaines, $2 62½; English do., $2 50; note paper, $30 ⅌ ream; cap, $38@$41; letter do., $34@$37. The sale commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued with brief intermission until 7 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH died at Enfield, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., in the 88th year of his age. He was formerly Governor of that State, a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. JACKSON, and Territorial Governor of Florida.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Aspinwall.—W. Jewett and mother, H. E. Searles and lady, W. A. Simmons, Mr. Fairfield, Mrs. Gordon and 4 children, Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Cory, S. Buckey, Mr. Gorinori, J. K. Turner, Mrs. Potter and child, J. Colyer, Col. Knox, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Nichols, J. McClintock, B. R. Humphrey, J. Morse, George Hatcher, R. Hitchcock, S. H. Crawford, J. Carson, W. Berrian, J. W. Johnson, W. McClane, J. Brown, G. Patterson, D. B. Barnes, W. Meikel, Mrs. Kelton, J. Goodnow, H. R. Hen, S. B. Westcott, H. Holman, John Babcock, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Wood and infant, Miss Manly, M. Potter, Jr., Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kendall, Mrs. Perkins, J. Hoxey, J. D. Stephens, L. K. Griffin, George TenBroeck, Wm. Dames, C. Remson, W. H. Bradly, D. Withron, Y. A. Howard, S. McGregor, J. Reed, Wm. Eaton, A. B. Fay, S. Never, G. Godfroy, A. Nedean, T. S. Godfroy, E. Martindale, E. Springer, R. Corey, A. B. Gardener, J. D. Miller, M. Justice, E. H. Cutler, T. A. McCormick, C. A. Vedder, J. W. Barker, H. Richardson, G. L. Healdy, E. Hubbard, Capt. Borden, John Haywood, J. Simmons, Joseph Tobias, C. Kelly, Miss Holden, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Hamilton, Wm. Jones, H. McIntire and lady, and 415 in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall.—Richard J. Walsh, W. L. Perkins, R. Robinson, V. Smith, H. M. Lockwood, E. T. Sanford, Rev. J. A. Danforth, Daniel Bagley and wife, F. Byrne, Rev. Mr. McClernand and wife, A. J. Osborn, Capt. J. McNabb, J. Robertson and wife, Caroline Ashley, A. H. Kent, and a good complement in the second cabin and steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Ship Orient, Hill, London, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Verita, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Charles Edwin, True, Havana, J. F. Ward & Co.; W. A. Palmer, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Troy, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Commissary, (Br.,) Noel, Havre-de-Grace, Green & Curry; S. B. Thompson, Thompson, Matamoras, J. Carivari; Danube, (Br.,) Edwards, Oporto, J. C. McAnthon; A. M. Roberts, Deak, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Clenfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; J. B. Elwell, (Br.,) Murphy, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolff; J. W. Hanso, Rathbone, Palermo, D. R. De Wolff; Haunella, (Br.,) Holden, Bermuda, McCall & Smith.

Schooners Bonita, Bole, Port Maria, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; E. Hamilton, Rulan, Accomac, F. J. Campbell; Monmouth, Anderson, Washington, A. H. Sibley; D. Smith, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; R. Corson, High, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sea Breeze, Leach, Madeira, Thomas Dunham.

Arrived.

Ship Lammercier, Watts, London and Deal Nov. 22, with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Harry Booth, Drummond, Havana Jan. 8, in ballast to J. E. Ward. Sld. in co. with brig Proteus, for New-York.

Bark Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Grand Turk 8 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford, Conn.,) Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 53 ds., with palm oil, camwood, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Minna Schiffer, Connauton, Matamoras 15 ds., in ballast to S. & J. Schiffer.

Brig Mathilda, (Fr.,) Rio, St. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Walkraen, (Swed.,) Nesberg, Bordeaux 49 ds., with mdse, to order.

Schr. Willow Harp, (of Port Jefferson,) Davis, Guadaloupe Dec. 29, and Fortune Island Jan. 10, with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Doane, Minatitlan, Mex., 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Bassett & Nickerson. Jan. 14, 15 miles S. of Absecom, saw a herm. brig ashore, with all sails flying, apparently just gone on.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Norfolk 9 ds., with wood.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleaf, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Henry French, Derby, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Ruland, New-Haven for Tangier.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, DeGroot, Ycomico 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazelton, Ycomico 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Iram Smith, Allen, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Frank Lucas, Taylor, Providence, for Deals Island.

Schr. Nile, Ellis, Bath 5 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Coombs, St Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Fall River 24 hours, in ballast.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sloop Victorine, Aldrich, West Point, with ordnance.

Sloop Van Tassel, Avery, West Point, with ordnance.

Sloop J. H. Boardman, Collins, Fall River, nails, &c.

Below.

Ship Santa Anna, Bates, fm. London and Portsmouth Oct. 29.

Ship William H. Wharton, Jones, Havre Dec. 2.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12, to Zerega & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Norw.,) 103 ds. fm. Cardiff.

Sailed.

U. S. steam battery Weehawken, for Fortress Monroe, in tow of steam sloop-of-war Iroquois.

Ships Kate, (Brem.,) Dolphin, (Br.,) Parliament.

Bark Theresa, (Fr.)

Brigs Henry H. Hull, (Br.,) Ada.

Schr. Cyclone.

Steamer Thomas Swann.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer Norman, Philadelphia; ships Edward, Calcutta; Molocka, Liverpool; barks Starlight, Algoa Bay; Speedwell, Smyrna; brig M. Shepherd, Truxillo.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—Arr. brig Elmira, (of Portland,) Hall, Sagua, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SOUTHHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY, L. I., Jan. 17.—The brig Pilot Fish, of Boston, from West Indies, with a cargo of logwood, came ashore Friday morning, during a heavy gale; crew saved. She has foremast cut away, and lies well up on the beach.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Capt. Laughlin, of steam transport W. P. Clyde, which arrived yesterday, reports on the 17th, at 12.40 P. M., passed a herm. brig ashore about one mile north of Carson's Inlet, sails all furled, stern on, and apparently a foreign vessel.

The Br. brig F. Baldorf, reported as below by pilot boat, was the H. Havelock, since arrived.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk Jan. 10, brig Lizzie Barnard, Barnard, for New-York in about 4 ds., schr. Breeze, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Minatitlan, Dec. 20, brig John L. Stevens, Hopkins, for Boston, ldg., to rail in about 15 ds.; Jacoba Johanna, (Dutch,) for Falmouth for orders, ready; bark Clanny, (Br.,) for England, ready; schr. Alice Leach, for New-York unc.

At Havana Jan. 8, steamship Tubal Cain, hence, arr. Jan. ; ship Thomas Jefferson, fm. Nassau, arr. 6th; Ocean Ranger, for New-York, and others.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arr. at Aspinwall Dec. 30, Am. bark Scotland, fm. Cardiff, J. W. Friend; 28th, brig E. Drummond, New-York; George Conway; Jan. 1, steamer Champion, New-York; David Wilson; brig Hancock, Boston, Elisha Gibbs; bark Mary, Boston, Freeman Gibbs; Xantho, New-York, C. Chapman; 3d, bark Sherwood, New-York, G. W. Bailey. Cld. Dec. 27, Am. brig Costa Rica, for New-York; Jan. 7, bark Magdalena, for New-York; 9th, steamers America and Champion, for New-York.

Arr. at Valparaiso Dec. 4, Am. ship Kate Hunter, Callao; Christopher Hall, California. Sld. Dec. 4, ship Memnon, Totoralillo.

MEM.—Spoke Am. brig Ida N. Rogers, fm. California for Iquique, lat. 3s 35 S., lon 113 W., Nov. 15.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

Rumors of Mediation in American Affairs.

NAPOLEON III. TO PROPOSE AN ARMISTICE.

England Declines to Cooperate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMRRCIAL.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Arabia,* from Liverpool on the 10th, *via* Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Arabia* has 34 passengers for Boston.

Reports were again current that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to recommend an armistice between the North and the South.

The American Minister, Mr. DAYTON, had an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also with the Emperor.

It was also asserted that the English Government would persevere in refusing to interfere in American matters in any manner.

Sympathizing addresses to President LINCOLN had been adopted in London and Birmingham.

The British Parliament was convoked for the 5th of January.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have resolved to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship from America with provisions for the distressed operatives.

The main English journals indignantly repudiate the recent advocacy of Slavery by the London *Times,* on Scriptural grounds.

A ship had reached Liverpool, with 1,700 bales of Cotton, from the Cape of Good Hope, raised from Sea Island Cotton seed.

Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal.

A new brigade of French troops was to embark for Mexico about the middle of January.

The bank of GUYON & Co., of Lyons, had suspended.

In the Liverpool market on Friday FLOUR declined sixpence. WHEAT was steady. CORN firmer; sales of mixed at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. BEEF declined 2s. 6d. PORK very dull. BACON still declining. LARD easier. BUTTER quiet but steady. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £321,000.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

Erie shares 43½@44.

Illinois Central 40¾@41¼ discount.

United States Fives 62@63.

United States Sixes 70@71.

LATEST PER ARABIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 5,000 bales. The market was quiet and unchanged, with a better tone at the close.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS dull but firm.

Consols for money 93⅛@93¼.

Illinois Central Shares 41@40½ discount. Eries 43½@44.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The political news is unimportant.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Jan. 11.

Arrived from New-York, *Electric,* at Torbay; *Bolina,* in Kingroad; *Haviland,* at Waterford.

Arrived from New-Orleans, *Souther,* at Cadiz.

The *Iris,* from Liverpool for San Francisco, has put back.

The ship *Seth Sprague* is ashore near Antwerp.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* came up Hampton Roads last evening at 9 o'clock.

The new and neat little side-wheel steamer *C. W. Thomas* arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon, and immediately left for City Point, in company with the steamboat *New-York,* in charge of Capt. MULFORD, to bring down Union prisoners.

The steamer *Karnak* sails for New-York to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM ARNOLD died at Fort Monroe on the night of the 16th. He was master mechanic of the Army Ordnance Machine shop at this place.

From Trenton.

PRESENTATION OF A CANE TO SENATOR WALL—INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 19.

This evening a splendid cane was presented to Senator WALL by citizens of Lodi, Bergen County, and was received by Major ISAAC R. WILSON, in the absence of the Senator. A number of speeches were made on the occasion.

The Governor elect will be inaugurated to-morrow at 12 o'clock. A large number of military companies and citizens will be present.

Daring Robbery at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

During banking hours to-day, a man entered the banking-house of JAY, COOK & Co. and carried off one of a number of bags of gold lying on the counter, awaiting shipment to New-York. The bag contained $5,000. The thief was subsequently arrested at a jewelry-store on Chestnut-street and the money recovered.

The Speakership of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

There are no new developments about Speaker. The *Argus* and *Journal* to-day both contain articles favoring such an organization as by honorable concessions on each side and a fair division of patronage, will compromise neither party and facilitate wholesome legislation.

Supreme Court Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Supreme Court announces that it will issue an injunction against the laying of the freight railroad on Broad-street, designed to connect the New-York and Baltimore Railroad lines.

Fire at Portage City, Wis.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Monday, Jan. 19.

A fire in this place last night destroyed the railroad passenger house, the freight warehouses, and an elevator containing 15,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $35,000.

The Pennsylvania State Treasurership.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

Mr. MCGRATH, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, was elected to that office to-day by the Legislature.

Relief for the English Poor.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The bark *Achilles,* with over 5,000 barrels of flour for the relief of the English poor, sailed this afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The schooner *J. W.,* from New-York for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole to-day, leaky, having been in contact with the schooner *Golden Knight,* of Bucksport.

Fire at Catskill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

A fire broke out at the head of Maine-street, in this village, last night at about 11½ o'clock, and consumed some six buildings, mostly occupied as dwellings. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000, partially covered by insurance. Yours, &c., X.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night, the name of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT was, on motion of Alderman NEWMAN, of the Fourth Ward, stricken from the list of Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Brooklyn. The vote was 10 Ayes to 8 Noes. The President (Alderman O'KEEFE) announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1863:

On Laws, &c.—Messrs. Teman, Strong, O'Keefe, Fisher, Talmage.

On Finance—Messrs. O'Keefe, Whitney, Wallace, Murphy.

On Opening Streets—Messrs. Talmage, Perry, E. Murphy.

On Grading and Paving—Messrs. Talmage, Strong, M. Murphy.

On Assessments—Messrs. Whitney, Fisher, Newman.

On Water, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Kinsball, Murphy.

On Railroads, &c.—Messrs Saal, Belknap, Ternan.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Whitney, Foster, Saal.

On Fire Department, W. D.—Messrs. McLaughlin, Belknap, Ennis.

On Fire Department, E. D.—Messrs. E. Murphy, Strong, Taylor.

On Supplies, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Perry, McLaughlin.

On Schools, &c.—Messrs. Ternan, Nodyne, Ennis, Kimball, Saal.

On Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Saal, Perry, Talmage.

On Health—Messrs. Ennis, Wallace, Kalbfleisch.

On Ferries—Messrs. Newman, Taylor, Fisher.

On War and Military—Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Fisher, Nodyne, Taylor.

On Washington Park—Messrs. McLaughlin, Kimball, Belknap.

On Harbor Defences—Messrs. Wallace, Ternan, Kalbfleisch, M. Murphy.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Contracts yesterday morning, the contract for repairing fire apparatus in the Western District was awarded to HENRY SILES, at $1,110. Mr. SILES also received the contract for the Eastern District at the same price. The contract for repairing hose in the Western District was awarded to EDWARD MCGONIGLE, at $700; and to JAMES DUGANNE, for the Eastern District, at $500. JAMES WHITE received the contract for repairing lamps in the Western District, at $1,250; and EDWARD WHITE received the contract for doing the same work in the Eastern District. To JOHN H. TOBITT was awarded the contract for printing the minutes of the Board, at 35 cents per page. Bids were received for building docks at the foot of North Seventh-street, South Fourth-street and South Sixth-street, which were referred.

THE BROOKLYN PRESS.—The publishers of the Brooklyn *Eagle, News* and *Times* (E. D.) have decided to raise the price of their respective papers from one to two cents per copy, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 26th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Santa Anna, (of Bath,) Bates, London Oct. 10, and Isle of Wight Oct. 26, via Havana Jan. 6, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Passed the steamship Bio Bio going into Havana.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Camden,) Cobb, Point Petre Dec. 29, and St. Thomas Jan. 4, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Virginia, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) McDonald, Halifax 10 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co. Had very boisterous weather on the passage, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Sailed.

Ship Cheltenham; Br. brigs New Zealand, S. E. Shaw and Lady Chapman.

Steamer Star of the South.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arr. fm. New York Jan. 3, Briggs and Clara Herman, at Antwerp; 1st, Caroe, at Tarragona; 4th, Manlo; 5th, Columbia, Wm. Rathbone, Emily Augusta, Universe and Anglo-Saxon; 6th, Compromise and Greenock; 8th, Alma, at Liverpool; Lima, at Queenstown.

Arr. fm. Boston Oct. [illegible], Elvira Danvers, Table Bay.

Sld. for New-York, J. P. Wheeler, fm. Glasgow; 4th, Chancellor; 6th, Neptune and W. D. Lindsey, fm. Liverpool; 8th, J. P. Wheeler, S. M. Deedman and Confidence, fm. the Clyde.

Sld. for Boston Dec. 1, Art Union, fm. Calcutta; Jan. 4, Chancer, Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Java, fm. Clyde for New-York, has put back leaky.

Arr. fm. New-York, Guilelura, at Deal.

Arr. fm. Boston, Highland Chief, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Bahia, fm. New-York for Dunkirk, put into Ramsgate leaky, with part of her cargo thrown overboard.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 20, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	95
500	U. S. 6s '81 Cou..	96½
5,000	do	96½
10,000	do	96¼
1,000	do	96
5,000	U. S 5s. '74, Cou.	88½
2,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102
1,000	do	101⅞
18,000	do	101¾
2,000	do	101⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95¾
66,000	do	95⅝
20,000	U. S. D. N's.	145½
15,000	do c10.	145⅜
30,000	do	145½
50,000	do	145
5,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds..	99½
1,000	Ill Cou Bs. '70..	107½
13,000	Ill. War Loan....	106
6,000	Ill. Can. Bs, '60.	100
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W.L..	98½
3,000	do	99
5,000	do	98½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	62½
10,000	do	62¼
1,000	Va. St. 6s	65½
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	75
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	65½
6,000	do b30	66
5,000	do	65⅝
4,000	do s10	65⅝
3,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	87
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s..	70
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s s10	114
1,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112
3,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	106
5,000	Harlem R. 1st M..	115
10,000	Mich. C. 8s. Con. 1st M. S. F. B...	126
10,000	C., B. & Q. 8 Pc Bs.	125
4,000	Mich. S 2d M.	103
5,000	Mich. So. S. F..	113
1,000	do	112
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	121½
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M...	109
9,000	do	108
13,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M pf.	91
10,000	do	90¾
20,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	78
15,000	do	79
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m..	70
2,500	do	70¼
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	98
2,000	do	97½
7,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	63
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91
5,000	do	90¾
2,000	Tol & Wab. Int B.	92
2,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1 m.	111
3,000	Gal. & Chi 1st ext.	120
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	41½
5,000	do	42½
10,000	do	42¾
15,000	do	42⅞
3,000	C. & Tol S. F...	112
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	113
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M	103
3,000	do	[illegible]
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	80½
16,000	Clev. & P. 3d M	100
15,000	Cl. & Pitts 4th m.	81½
[illegible]	American Gold	148
10,000	do b30.	148½
5,000	do b10	148⅜
[illegible]	do	147⅞
30	Manhattan Bank	132
24	Bk of America	112
25	Phoenix Bank	107
10	Ocean Bank	88½
50	do	88
40	Am. Ex. Bank	97
5	Bk of St New-York	93
4	Hanover Bank	90
45	Metropolitan Bank	102
50	Park Bank	117
100	Citz Gas Co Brkl'n	100½
400	Canton Co	24⅞
200	do	25
60	do b10	25
3	Del. & Hud. C. Co	129
5	do	129½
150	Brunsw'k C. L. Co..	10
25	Nic Transit Co	5⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Prf	61½
50	do	65
100	do b15	65
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	23½
50	do	23⅝
450	do	24
100	do b10.	24
200	do c	23⅞
5	Pac. Mail S. Co.	160
250	do	163
50	do s30.	161
100	do	163½
100	do	164
1200	do	165
50	do s60.	163
110	N. Y. Cen. R	121
1540	do	120
200	Erie Railway	79
1200	do	78¾
1100	do	78½
300	do	78⅝
300	do b10	78¼
100	do s15	78½
200	do	78¾
700	do b60	79
200	do b30	79
100	do b10	79
900	Erie Railway Pref..	106½
500	do	106¼
250	do	106
500	Hudson Riv. R.	96
100	do b30	96½
200	do b30	96
300	do	95¾
200	Harlem R.	39½
2000	do	40
200	do b10	40¼
500	do	40⅜
200	do s30	40½
400	do	40⅛
400	do	40⅜
100	do b30	40⅜
1000	Harlem R. Pref	79
100	do	79½
450	Nor. & Wor. R.	82
200	do	81½
250	Reading R.	92¼
550	do	92½
21	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	120
100	C., St. L. & A. P. b10.	61
350	Mich. C. R.	98
100	do c.	97⅞
100	do s30.	97⅝
100	do s80	97½
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	59¼
50	do	59½
2600	do	60
200	do	60⅛
100	do	60⅜
800	do	60½
100	do b30	60¾
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S...	106
50	do b10.	101½
31	do	105
50	do	105¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	95
100	do b30	95
100	do	94½
200	do	94¼
3350	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	71
100	do b30.	72
30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	171
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	95
200	do s30	94½
2000	Cle. & Toledo R.	95
100	do s10.	95
100	do	95½
100	do b10.	95¾
1100	Chic. & R. I. R....	95
600	do	94⅞
300	do s30.	94½
100	do b10.	95
150	do b20	95
10	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	106½
70	do	106
20	do	105⅞
100	do	105
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46½
200	do	47
74	Mil. & P. DuCh. 2d Prf	90
43	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	68
100	do b30	69
200	do	68½
40	do	68¾
50	do b15	69
200	do b10	69
500	do	69
150	Alt. & T. Haute R..	31½
100	do	31¼
11	Rome & Watert'n R.	81

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Small-Pox and other Contagious Diseases Prevalent.

Increase of Hospital Facilities Asked For.

One Hundred and Twenty Generals Awaiting Nominations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDIEGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Police Commissioners of Washington represent to Congress the prevalence of the small pox in the city, in almost every neighborhood, in consequence of the presence of such numbers of strangers, discharged soldiers and camp-followers. They testify to the inadequacy of the accommodations for its victims, and ask for the adoption of some general provisions to prevent its further spread.

The Mayor of Washington has called the attention of the City Councils to the existence of "contagious diseases," and their rapid increase, and has asked for a speedy and liberal appropriation for the increase of hospital facilities, and the adoption of every practical means to check the further spread of such diseases.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

It is known that the President has a list of one hundred and twenty Generals to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation; and it is equally certain that these candidates for military honors will not all pass the searching investigation of the Senate. Many of them are backed by representations from military officers, and not a few prominent civilians have in like manner indorsed their particular friends.

It does not yet appear that so many additional Generals are needed. This, however, is a subject to be hereafter determined by the proper authorities.

Of the 62 or more Major-Generals of the army, 20 of them were last week and previously in Washington.

COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Hon. ELI THAYER has been invited by prominent citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, to deliver an address in the Cooper Institute in exposition of his plan for the social and political reconstruction of Florida and other rebel States by the aid of organized immigration from the Northern States and from Europe.

Mr. THAYER has accepted of the invitation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Speaker stated that the question pending was on referring the President's Message in connection with his approval of the $100,000,000 Treasury note bill to the Select Committee of five Representatives and four Senators.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed it to be due to the President and Secretary of the Treasury that the message should be sent to a Select Committee, at any rate to one which had not prejudiced the matter as it was supposed the Committee on Ways and Means had done. He did not suppose that any gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means, and particularly any gentleman who was opposed to the measure suggested by the President, would object to the message being sent to another Committee; as to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, under these circumstances, would be to put an orphan child to an unfriendly guardian.

Markets.

[illegible], Tuesday, Jan 20.

FLOUR firm and [illegible] demand. WHEAT—White advanced 2c.; Red steady. CORN active; Western, 92c.@93c.; Yellow, 84@85. OATS advanced [illegible]. WHISKY firm and buoyant at 49. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES inactive.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Jersey.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

A large number of people were in attendance here, to-day, to witness the inauguration of Hon. JOEL PARKER as Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

The military formed in line, and consisted of twelve companies of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and two companies of artillery.

A salute was fired at 11½ o'clock, when the procession moved for the State House.

Around the State House an immense crowd of people were in waiting, to receive the Governor, and greeted him with the most enthusiastic cheers.

The Governor elect was conducted to the desk of the President of the Senate, where the oath of office was administered to him, and the seal of the State handed over to him by Gov. OLDEN.

After some religious services, Gov. PARKER was escorted to the south part of the State House, where, in the presence of a dense mass of people, he delivered his inaugural address.

The address starts out with an elaborate review of State affairs; urges the strictest economy; favors the cause of education; urges a thorough revision of the State military system; calls attention to the soldiers of New-Jersey; urges that every comfort should be provided for them, and that their families should be liberally provided for; urges the prompt payment of the money due the soldiers, and a thorough examination of the army hospitals, and their abuses thoroughly removed.

Much space is devoted to National affairs. He refers to the promptness of New-Jersey in furnishing men and money for the war, and thinks it is our most solemn duty to examine into the causes of the war.

He discusses the nature of our Government, and declares that each State expressly retains its sovereignty, and that every right and power not expressly delegated to the United States is secured to the States.

The sovereignty of each State is as complete and real in its sphere as the sovereignty of the United States in its sphere.

The United States supervises the external affairs of the people in their relations to other nations, while to the respected States is committed local self-government, having reference chiefly to the domestic relations, including the protection of life, liberty, and the property of the citizens.

It is the duty of the States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain their sovereignty.

The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, supposed that sufficient powers were surrendered and granted to the General Government to answer all the ends for which it was created, whether in peace or war.

It was not provided that the Constitution should be only for a time of peace, and that in war there should be a power above the Constitution, limited only by individual opinion and discretion.

The reserved rights of the people of the States were to be respected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife. In cases of doubt the doctrine was always against enlarged powers.

The Governor then refers to our national prosperity under the doctrine "of the power of the Constitution."

He contends that secession is unconstitutional; that it is not based on the right of revolution.

Weather Reports—JAN. 20.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 28°; wind light northwest—cloudy.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 12° above zero; barometer, 30.49; wind northeast by east—cloudy with prospects of more snow.

RIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 10°; barometer, 33.39; wind light northwest—clear.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 9°; barometer, 30.10; wind southwest—fair.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 28°; barometer, 29.60; wind east—cloudy and mild.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 31°; barometer, 30.60; wind east—cloudy.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°—cloudy.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 34°; barometer, 29.41; wind southeast—raining.

FORT MONROE, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; barometer 30.40; wind northeast—clear.

CINCINNATI, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 33°; wind southeast—raining.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JANE ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James M. Sherwood, and daughter of the late Judge David Lamberson, Jamaica, L. I.

The friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

N. B.—Bloomfield cars leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., returning in time for the 6½ train for Jamaica.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ships Bushire, (Br.,) Card, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.; Mohongo, (Br.,) Stewart, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Brig Glenave, Power, St. John, N. F., M. E. Greene & Curry.

Schooners, J. P. Ames, Chapman, Providence, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. S. Lewis, Shute, Rockland, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; J. R. McFee, Townsend, Chincoteague, Moiean & Parker; J. Cadwallader, Clayton, Philadelphia; J. B. & F. S., Parker, Washington; R. B. Chase, Trim, Washington, J. B. Chase & Co.; R. Baker, Kelly, Providence; J. F. Doughty, Leeds, Absecom; Arctic, Whitten, Plymouth, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Schr. John Darrance, Rice Norfolk, with wood.

WIND—This morning, at the City, N., light; outside the Hook, N. W.

BELOW—4 ships, 4 barks, 5 brigs.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—Arr. schr. White Cloud, Head, St. George, N. B.; schr. John Crockford, Jones, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20.—Arr. schr. Buckhorn, Hickson, fm. New-York for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. J. W., (before reported,) of and from New-York for Alexandria with a cargo of oats, by the collision lost flying jibboom, martingale, bobstays, carried away head, cutwater, and split stem, broke rail, lost anchor and 35 fathom of chain, leaks about 500 strokes per hour. The damage to the Golden Knight could not be ascertained, as she put into Edgartown.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arr. fm. New-York Jan. 8, Camillus and Anton Gunther, at Deals.

Arr. fm. New-Orleans Jan. 2, Persian, at Cadiz.

Sld. for New-York Jan. 7, Rescue, fm. Cardiff; 8th, G. P. Wheeler and Vancouver, fm. the Clyde; 9th, City of Montreal, fm. Deal; William Tapscott fm. Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston Jan. 7, Moonlight and Caroline Elizabeth, fm. Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Augusta, fm. New-York for Queenstown, foundered Dec. 26; crew saved.

The ship Montezuma, fm. Shields for New-York, put into Cowes leaky on the 9th of January, having been ashore.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arr. at Callao Dec. 14 Am. ships Vitula, Chinchas; 16th, Charles Ward, New-Zealand; Metcalf, Chinchas; 17th, Devonshire, San Francisco; 22, Lincoln, Chinchas; Jas. F. Patten, do.; Juliet Froundy, do.; 26th, Christopher Hall, Valparaiso; Pleiades, Chinchas; Atlanta, do.; 27th, Emily A. Hall, do.

Sld. fm. Callao, Dec. 12, Am. ships Aurelia, Chinchas; Grace Sargent, England; Harry Hammond, Holland; Ellen Foster, Chinchas; 17th, Edward Brien, do.; Star of the Union, do.; Augusta Norwood, do.; Elvira Owen, do.; 19th, Metcalf, Amberes; 22d, Vitula, England; 23d, Devonshire, Chinchas; Juliet Froundy, Hamburg; City of Bath, Chinchas; Windsor Forest, do.; Charles Ward, do.; May McNear, do.; Lincoln, England; 26th, Jas. F. Patten, Amberes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a trustworthy woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, all sorts of soups, game, poultry, made dishes, jellies, creams, truffles, puddings and pastries. Can have unexceptionable City reference. Call, or address Mrs. W., for two days, at No. 191 East 13th-st., near 1st-av. Washing objected to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 Wooster st., near [illegible], in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, understands her business thoroughly; all kinds of baking, pastry, meats and soups; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 160 East 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT lady woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches—pastry, soups, game, [illegible] and soups; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., for two days.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE in uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 2[illegible]th-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.
GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.
SAMUEL STREIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Hawes & Hurd, is this day dissolved by limitation.
GEO. E. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863. W. W. HURD.

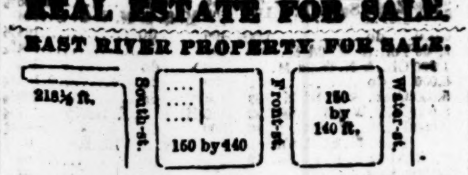
HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button, flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill,) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself splendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $125. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800.
Address Box No. 3,32[illegible], Post-office, New York

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EAST RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.



The Valuable Property represented by the above diagram, and situated on the East River, is offered for sale on easy terms. It consists of two squares 150 by 140 feet, including a Bulkhead and a Pier 218½ feet long. Upon the square, fronting on South-st. and Gouverneur-slip, are three most substantial storehouses, the remainder of the property being vacant and admirably adapted to the construction of sugar-houses, manufactories and other buildings, or desirable only as an investment by reason of its present revenue and prospective improvement.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY BERGH, No. 172 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.

A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 5[illegible] feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house on Washington-square, 26 feet by 70 feet; lot 26 feet by 1[illegible]0 feet. Will take the following New-Orleans Securities in payment: Canal, Citizens, Southern and Louisiana Bank Stocks. Consolidated Bonds, Gas Stock. Apply to the owner, HENRY MORGAN, No. 87 William-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 3[illegible]th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots for $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, suitable for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Several 500-acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH furniture new last Spring, situated near Madison Park, all in complete order. Also, a number of houses good for investment, rented, paying about 10 per cent. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE—An unusual inducement, situate on high elevation, near a ferry in Brooklyn, modern improvements, in good order, excellent neighborhood, and offered on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 6 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY dwelling, a brick house, with ten rooms, and six lots, on Blooming-dale road, at Washington Heights; variety of fruit and shrubbery and extensive water prospect. Apply to HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 108 WEST 37TH-ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—NEAR A station, 45 minutes from Broadway, ten trains to and fro daily; nice cottage, barn, 20 acres of good land, drained, subsoiled and otherwise improved; beautiful living stream flowing through it; view fine; location high, dry and healthy, near schools churches, &c.; fine exposures for glass culture; abundance of small fruit. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to, or address, C. B. MILLER, Horticultural Agency, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour's ride of the City, a comfortable house, with convenient out-buildings, and one or more acres of land. Location must be pleasant and healthy. Address stating particulars, G. J. R., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains dépôt, and 3½ from Rye dépôt on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises. SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A good farm on shares, or at a fair rent; would put in the whole or part of the stock, or would purchase on moderate terms. Address FARMER, Post-office, Greenbush, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 131 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—LOT NO 81 WHITE-STREET, NEAR Broadway; building lease given, if required; also, the Dr. Morris place at Morrisania, forty minutes from Madison-square, by rail house equally comfortable for Winter and Summer, and of first class. Inquire of W. H MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED—Will purchase or take a long lease. Family consists of ten persons, including servants. Location between 26th-st. and 46th-st., and 5th and Lexington avs. Value of property about $12,000. Replies must state location and price, which will be entirely confidential. Address Box No. 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible] stationers generally. JESSE [illegible]

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 1[illegible]3 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY,)
Seventh night of the very pleasing and highly attractive comic drama of the
INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Don Philip, the King Consort, (as originally acted by him) ......Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pont'evedra ....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain ....Mr Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller ....Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard ....Mr. Parkes
Page ....Mr. Turner
Giralda, a Peasant Girl ....Miss Mary Gannon (as originally acted by her.)
Isabella, Queen of Spain ....Miss Fanny Morant
Bridesmaids ....Misses Green and Burnish
The new scenery by Mr. Isherwood.
The Music by Mr. Stoepel.
WEDNESDAY, second time.
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Which attracted an audience on Saturday so densely crowded that
HUNDREDS WERE DISAPPOINTED IN OBTAINING SEATS.
THURSDAY—Sixth time, Pauline.
FRIDAY—The Provoked Husband.
SATURDAY—Seventh time, Pauline.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, The School for Scandal, Road to Ruin, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, and The Bachelor of Arts.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the
UNEQUALED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
who have nightly drawn the
LARGEST AND MOST DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
to witness their impersonations, the management has pleasure in announcing the repetition of the same charming performances.
TUESDAY, and EVERY EVENING
until further notice,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK
will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the exquisite domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
After which, Celeste's celebrated military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme }
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } ....CUBAS
Mathilde de Merie }
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1863.
First appearance in New-York of the three Swiss singers,
BROTHERS SCHMID AND LEUTE.
BRUNO LE FILEUR,
Comedie-vaudeville, in two acts, by MM. Cogniard Frères.
INTERMEDE, BY THE SWISS SINGERS.
1. Das Kleeblatt am Hochgebirge.
2. Schweizerischer Alpenjodler.
LE VIEUX BRACONNIER,
Chansonnette, by M. Fuignet.
DEUX FROMMES DU NORD,
Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Dupin and Delacour.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
Mr. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
[illegible]
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau $50
Passage money to Havana 70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivaled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 20. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee:
1 lot east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.
2 lots southeast corner of 9th-av. and 47th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant close-panel hammer-cloth coach, built to order by Wood Bros. only one year since; has been but little used; is upholstered in crimson silk reps, and cost $1,400.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 160 West 26th-st., the entire handsome household furniture, carpets, parlor suite, book-cases, tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sofas, chairs, crockery, glassware, &c. Also a rosewood piano forte, of fine tone and finish.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 111 Broadway, a large stock of first class work for parlors, chambers, libraries, reception and dining rooms. Particulars at sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 4?4 Canal-st., carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, chairs, tables, washstands, sofa beds, lounges, cutlery, furs, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Officers to be elected for ensuing year, &c.
P. W. [illegible], President.
C. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............Wm. WHEATLEY
It affords Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce an engagement for a limited period with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will make her second appearance at this theatre on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863,
in a new (five acts) play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
AND
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes, expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Director............Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
By Mons. PHILLIPE AND Mr. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.
LEAH, a Jewish Maiden............Miss BATEMAN
Her second appearance at this theatre.
Nathan, an apostate Jew............Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer............Mr. Edwin Adams
His second appearance at this theatre.
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate. Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest....Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber............Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth............Mr. C. H. Wilson
His second appearance in New-York.
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Her second appearance in this theatre.
Madame Groschen............Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man............Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman............Mrs. H. P. Grattan

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON, 1862-63.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SECOND SOIREE.
I—TRIO, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,) Beethoven.
1. Allegro con spirito.
2. Adagio.
3. Scherzo. Allegro molto e vivace.
4. Finale. Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MATZKA and BERGNER.
II—TRIO, (D minor, Opus 63)............Schumann.
1. Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
2. Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
3. Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
4. Mit Feuer.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS and BERGNER.
III—QUARTET, (D minor, Posthumous)............Schubert.
1. Allegro.
2. Andante con moto, (con Variazione.)
3. Scherzo. Allegro molto.
4. Finale. Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.
The Soirée will commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7½ o'clock.
The next Soirée will take place on the 10th of February.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the door and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE FIRST CONCERT of the astonishing
BRETTO CHILDREN AND EMIL GRAMM.
They are pronounced the WONDERS OF THE AGE!
They will give their
SECOND CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, 21st of Jan.,
At DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway.
They will be assisted by
Mad. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Soprano,
Miss LIZZI M. ALLEN.
And the celebrated American Tenor, WM. CASTLE, &c.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The Second Concert will consist of an entirely new Programme.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, will play a new Grand Fantasia on the Cornet a-Piston, being the smallest performer in the world.
"It is a marvel to hear such mere infants, as it were, whose *combined* ages are only *31 years*, come on the stage as unconcernedly as they would play at marbles, perform the master-works of Dr. Beriot, Mollenhauer, Paganini and Schreiber. But these children do it. The youngest (Ricardo) is only 7 *years*, and *he* is the trumpeter! Their next concert will be on Wednesday evening, when we predict the most extraordinary sensation ever witnessed in this City."—*Dispatch.*
"Their mastery of the instruments they play so perfectly is wonderful. We commend their second concert, which takes place next Wednesday evening, to the patronage of the public."—*Herald.*

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

☞ XXX.————1848————M. S. B. ☜

OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS.

The great renovator of the gastric juices. A sure remedy for weak, sour and irritable stomachs, liver complaint, incipient consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, pains in the side and stomach, and weakness of the bowels, general debility, diarrhœa, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c. It cleanses the stomach and bowels, purifies the stream of life, correcting the secretions and expelling all morbid and virulent matter from the body, and checks the tendency to disease. These Bitters meet with universal success in all parts of the world, and are a pleasant tonic for family use. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels and saloons.
Proprietors, RALPH, POMEROY & CO.,
No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

COMPLIMENTARY.

To Capt. Russell, steamer Talisman, New-York, Jamaica and Port au Prince Line:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, passengers by the *Talisman*, are desirous of thanking you publicly for your unvarying kindness and courtesy during the voyage which rendered our passage highly agreeable to us. Accept our best wishes for your health and prosperity, and believe us to be, very sincerely, yours,
ALFRED DELGADO, SARAH A. LAUGHTON,
JOHN H. McLEAN, A. C. STINES,
SAMUEL B. WILSON, GEORGE MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

PROF. ADAMS & CO.'S SPIRIT TELEGRAPH—The greatest discovery of the age. Dispatches through this ingenious and scientific machine may be daily received from the spirit world by all inquiring friends. Spirits readily communicate with mortals through this magnetic instrument, giving reliable information concerning the living and the dead, business, lost property, including war and police intelligence. The book of life and death are opened at No. 1 Waverley-place, corner of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress............Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7; commences at 7¾ o'clock.
Third week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Whose splendid performances have achieved a
SERIES OF TRIUMPHS.
And nightly attracts to this elegant Theatre crowded audiences, comprising the
BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20.
TWO NEW PIECES.
The Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character)............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE (with songs)............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Sunday Times.
Mrs. Wood has been acknowledged Queen of Burlesque, but last Monday evening she astonished her audience with an admirable performance of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight," rendering the varied and variable moods of the gifted tradition with such verve esprit and grace as to require little effort of the imagination to be convinced that the original, with more than the original stock of beauty and fascination, stood before us. The charm of the acting lay in the complete indentification of character, and the exact boundaries set to the requirements of the rôle, and which were never overstepped. It was not Mrs. John Wood that we saw, but Anne Bracegirdle, in all her charming versatility, her womanly tenderness and professional superiority.
From the Saturday Courier.
Mrs. Wood has favored us with five performances of one of her most admirable comedy characters, that of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight." The unapproachable Thalia, the only acknowledged successor to the name in New-York, never looked more divinely lovely, nor dressed with more taste, than in this part, and while her peculiar talents of burlesque and brusque comedy are exactly suited to the principal idea of the little plot, she has educated the sentimental in her nature to a delicious and naive delicacy of expression, such as to stamp her indeed an artiste in the truest sense.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,

585 BROADWAY 585.
Second night of the
GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE.
The theatre, last evening, crowded from
PARQUET TO DOME.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. UNABATED APPLAUSE.
Hundreds could not gain admission.
NAPOLEON REDIVIVUS.
THE GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
In their Grand Omnifarious Entertainment.
Admission 25 and 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Box office open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS,
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager............S. Q. STOKES.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 20.
NOVEL AND SPLENDID FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
By all the Great Riders.
BRILLIANT GYMNASTICS BY THE DELAVANTA BROTHERS, &c.
JAMES MELVILLE, the great Australian Horseman, will commence his engagement on MONDAY, Jan. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session. January 5 till June 26.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students receive in three months 78 lessons writing or arithmetic, $5; book-keeping or writing, $5 each. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—Newport *Mercury.*

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location is pleasant and healthy; the pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal; pupils received at any time. Terms, from $120 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

TEACHING OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A French teacher, coming from Paris, desires to give particular lessons in his language, mathematics and drawing, or to find an employment in an institute or a family. Good references. Address Mr. M. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855.
Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified teachers;
For teachers who desire positions;
For selling, renting and exchanging school properties;
For giving parents information of good schools.
TEACHERS WANTED.—Gentlemen for Nat. Sciences, few hours per week, *City*; lady for English and Music in a New-York Academy; lady to teach English, French and Music to two pupils—salary liberal; Italian lady to teach a few pupils a few hours per day; two Military Superintendents for two first-class Military Academies; two experienced male teachers of first-class disciplinary ability, for New York Public Schools—salary $750 and $1,000 per annum; an assistant male teacher for an Academy, a normal graduate preferred; an experienced female teacher, as first-assistant in a City Grammar School, three male teachers for Maryland Public Schools, at moderate salaries; a gentleman for French and Latin; gentleman to take entire charge of Select School—income moderate; French lady for partial engagement in a young ladies' School; French governess for a family about going to Europe; German gentleman for Music and Modern Languages, N. Y. State; lady for French and Music, *Ohio*; French lady for Drawing and French, salary $600; lady for French and Music, *Missouri*; Episcopalian tutor for English and Latin; gentleman for French and Latin in a College; lady for Drawing, Painting and French. Personal applications are always desirable.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No 596 Broadway, Irving Building.

A WIDOW LADY WITH THREE CHILDREN, depending entirely upon her own exertions, earnestly solicits employment; she is fully competent, and has had considerable experience in teaching the usual branches of English, with Music, French, Drawing and Italian, for which ample testimonials will be given; she will undertake family sewing, plain and ornamental; can cut and fit children's clothes, for boys or girls, and would otherwise make herself useful in any household where her services could be rendered daily or weekly. Address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED, by a lady of ample experience, and possessed of every qualification necessary to insure success, as a teacher; she is well versed in the branches usually taught in schools; also has a thorough knowledge of French. To Principals of schools, or others who may have children to educate, she would prove a valuable auxiliary. Terms very moderate. Best of references can be given. Address MATILDA MOWBRAY, Brooklyn, New-York.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a family living in the country, a lady as resident governess, to teach the usual English branches, French and music: a French Protestant preferred. Address, with views as to salary, Box No. 1,16[illegible] Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach the English language in all its branches, with German, French and music, desires a few more pupils, on moderate terms. Best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
THE GRAND WEDDING AT HAND.
The world-renowned Charles S. Stratton, known as
GEN. TOM THUMB,
will be married to little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
in one of the most fashionable Churches in this City. She is compelled to retire from public life a few days previous, to PREPARE FOR THE NUPTIAL CEREMONIES, and hence
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE
remain for the public to see her. During this time she will be
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE ROOM
during each dramatic performance, appearing each day in a different and elegant dress, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.
Miss WARREN is undoubtedly the smallest Woman in the World. Though she is no larger than an ordinary child of only 3 or 4 years,
32 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 POUNDS,
She is a
FULLY MATURED AND DEVELOPED WOMAN.
Her form is perfect, while she possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is intelligent, every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITOR
She is seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54 POUNDS.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM,
Which has been prepared with great expense and care,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman............5 00
Ladies' Tickets............2 50
Minors under 15 years of age............3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

UNION SKATING POND,

BROOKLYN.
JACKSON HAYNES, the greatest skater in the world, will skate on this pond every skating day and evening during the month of January.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents; for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.
A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 202 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies and masters meet Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4; gentlemen, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 1[illegible] Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "in volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $1[illegible]. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO IS WANTed, for cash. Address PIANO, with price and description, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED FOR A MONTH, AND possibly longer, for a family, consisting of a gentleman and his wife, two children, infant and two nurses. Three rooms requisite, two of which must be on the second floor. Would prefer a private family. A [illegible] table all that is required. The location must be within two or three blocks of the corner of 14th-st. and [illegible]-av. Address W., Box No. 4,268 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, [illegible] board for the coming Summer, in the country, within one hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; none need apply but those having superior recommendations in regard to healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, good table, &c. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. E., Box No. 3,7[illegible]3 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, [illegible] University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over [illegible] Room [illegible] floor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

dollars be appropriated for the purpose of making a registry of all the forces of the United States army.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The statement is made by the friends of Gen. SHERMAN, that the recent attack on Vicksburgh was made by direct order of Gen. GRANT, under whose command he was acting, and who failed to inform him of his inability to give him the support expected. The feeling between Gens. MCCLERNAND and SHERMAN is entirely friendly.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senator WILSON this morning introduced his bill to promote efficiency in the Medical Department, a synopsis of which has appeared in the TIMES.

NO MOVEMENT.

It is positively stated by persons just up from Falmouth that no movement of the Army has taken place.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. BUFORD, who was expected to testify, having gone to the Army of the Potomac, the proceedings were somewhat meagre. Leut.-Col. TILLSON and Col. SCHRIVER were recalled by Gen. MCDOWELL, and examined on isolated points of the preceding evidence, without eliciting anything of particular interest to the public. The correspondence between Gen. POPE and Gen. MCDOWELL on the 26th and 27th of August, somewhat voluminous, was laid before the Court by Col. SCHRIVER, and tended to show that during those two days Gen. MCDOWELL was acting diligently and vigilantly under the orders of Gen. POPE, and promptly forwarding to that officer all the information in regard to the position and movements of the enemy that he could get hold of. To-morrow Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER is expected to testify, he having been summoned at the instance of the Court.

REBEL PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The amount of property in the District of Columbia, owned by parties engaged in the rebellion, and which is liable to confiscation, is estimated at between eight and nine millions of dollars. Although nearly a year has elapsed since the passage of a Confiscation bill, not a dollar's worth of this property has yet been condemned; and as matters now stand, it never will be, as it is rapidly being eaten up by the agents and friends of the absent owners, by attachments levied upon it for assumed debts. In a few months, unless some proceedings are at once instituted to stop this business, there will be no property left to confiscate, as it will all have passed into the possession of men who will have no difficulty in establishing their *loyalty*.

MILITARY BARRACKS.

Military barracks capable of accommodating a thousand men, are to be erected on Capitol Hill, Similar barracks will also be erected near the Circle for the use of the troops doing provost duty in the city.

TO BE SENT TO THE "RIP RAPS."

About fifty prisoners confined in the Old Capitol for military offences, by a recent order of Gen. MARTINDALE, are to be sent to the Rip Raps to work upon the fortifications being constructed there by the Government.

DEAD.

Capt. R. ALLEN, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, died on Saturday at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

RESIGNED.

Col. LEONARD BOYER, lately commanding the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, has resigned his position and returned to his home in Herkimer County, N. Y.

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL VACATED.

That part of the Patent Office building, which, for some months past has been used as a military hospital, has been vacated, and the patients removed to other hospitals.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The joint resolution authorizing the issue of one hundred millions of United States notes became a law to-day, and upon learning that fact; the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army and navy of the United States. Fifty-three Paymasters have been supplied with funds in sums ranging from fifty thousand to seven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This last-named amount was sent to CHARLES T. LARNED, Louisville, Kentucky, and $3,520,000 to N. W. BROWN, St. Louis, Mo.; $[illegible] to D. H. MCPHAIL, at Wheeling, and $670,000 to San Francisco; $250,000 to Indianapolis, and the same amount to St. Paul; $[illegible] to Kansas; $200,000 to New-York, and the remainder of the $24,150,000 was furnished to Paymasters present. There was also paid, for the navy, $[illegible].

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The agents of paper dealers and manufacturers have been busy in attempting to influence the action of Congress against the reduction of the duty on paper. Nothing has yet transpired to encourage their hopes. The embarrassments to publishers resulting from the imposition of extortionate prices are appreciated by many influential members of Congress, who will not fail at the proper time to urge such relief as may secure the ends of justice and honesty. The reports which have reached here that paper dealers and manufacturers are only waiting for the adjournment of Congress to increase their prices above the present figures, are believed to be true, in view of the present condition of the paper market.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore* reports the capture, on the 5th inst., at Jasper Inlet, Fla., of the English sloop *Avenger*, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo of salt, coffee, gin and dry goods; also, of the English sloop *[illegible]*, of Nassau, 8th inst., loaded principally with salt.

The United States schooner *Ariel* reports the capture of the sloop *Good Luck*, on the 6th inst., off the Florida Cays, loaded with turpentine and cotton.

Lieut.-Commander ENGLISH, of the gunboat *Sagamore*, writes to the Navy Department, on the 8th, that he discovered two vessels apparently ashore on the reef, with signals of distress flying. Stood down for them, and found one to be the ship *Lucinda*, of New-York, laden with troops and horses. She had gone ashore the previous night, had thumped over the reef, and was inside between the north point of Long Reef and Triumph Reef. "We went immediately to work and got her off without injury, and she started on her course. We then bore down for the other vessel, which proved to the ship *Sparkling Sea*, of New-York, and had on board the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery. She had run ashore at daybreak on the north point of Ajax Reef, and will probably prove a total wreck. Finding it impossible to get her off, as she was hard and fast on the reef, with four or five feet of water in the hold, I received on board the vessel the effects and men belonging to the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, and proceeded with them to Key West, where I arrived this morning."

THE MAIL DERANGEMENTS.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the Senate resolution relative to the mail derangements between this city and New-York, replies with accompanying letters from the Presidents of the several companies interested, that the difficulty is mainly due to the increase of travel required by the exigencies of the war. He says those companies are resolved upon measures to facilitate the mails at once, remove the delays consequent upon a single line of track, and greatly promote all the interests of the business community. President GARRETT complains of inadequate compensation for carrying the mails. Arrangements are progressing for making the line continuous, which, it is claimed, will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of mails.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed J. W. PERITT HUNTINGTON, of Oregon, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon; BENJAMIN SIMPSON, Indian Agent of same State; CLINTON CULLAN to be Postmaster at Meadville, Penn.; EPHRAIM LONGYEAR, Postmaster at Lansing, Mich.; HEZEKIAH NAYLOR, Postmaster at Pekin, Ill.; DANIEL KELLY, Postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt.; DANIEL M. WHITNEY, Postmaster at Green Bay, Wis.; EMERSON HULL, Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

A communication was received from the Post-office Department, in answer to the resolution inquiring into the cause of the detention of the mails between New-York and Washington, stating that the delay was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress take such action as will secure to the army a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, That the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force, is a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st of October, 1861, between the allied Governments of Spain, France and England, and communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the allied Powers, by the letter of the 30th of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister Resident at the Court of France.

Resolved further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority is an act not merely unfriendly to this Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded as not only unfriendly, but hostile.

Resolved further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces should be withdrawn from the Territory of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper office of this Republic, now and at all times, to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two Houses of Congress, and that he be further requested to cause to be negotiated such a treaty or treaties between the two Republics as will tend to make these views effective.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGALL the resolutions were laid over until Thursday next.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Z. CHANDLER, reelected United States Senator from the State of Michigan for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire whether any Quartermasters are employed in cutting the timber on the lands around the Capitol; and, if so, by virtue of what law or authority.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island instructing her Senators to aid the memorial of J. T. CAREY, and to aid in procuring an act for the payment of the claims of the regiment under Col. CAREY in the Revolutionary War.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was taken up.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length in answer to the speech of Mr. WRIGHT. He alluded to quotations from JEFFERSON as authority for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and for making arrests. He contended that JEFFERSON never was in favor of arbitrary arrests. He referred to the fact that JEFFERSON, when President, and when certain arrests were made by Gen. JACKSON, sent the affidavits and charges to Congress, and handed the persons over to the civil authority—directly opposite to the course now taken by the President and the Administration. He referred also to the last speech made by Senator DOUGLAS, in which he said he would resist any interference with the institutions of the State; and he claimed that the Senator from Indiana had no right to quote Senator DOUGLAS as authority for imprisoning peaceful citizens in the bastiles of the country. He denied that loyalty to the Government included loyalty to the President.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) said that in time of war he believed it to be the duty of every loyal man to support the Government and give it all assistance.

Mr. POWELL said that depended on the character of the war. He believed this war was commenced to overthrow the institutions of the South, and he believed that it was overthrowing the Constitution, and he would give it neither money nor men. He claimed that the late elections in Indiana showed that the people did not agree with the Senator's sentiments. They were in favor of the Constitution and opposed to the acts of the present Administration. The people would continue to triumph, and would, at the next Presidential election, obtain possession of the Government and preserve the Constitution.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply, said he did not acknowledge that Democracy as true which, in time of war, refused to aid the Government. There had been a BURR, a CALHOUN and a BRECKINRIDGE in the ranks of the Democracy; and many of the Democrats who, a year ago, were acting with the Senator from Kentucky, were now in the rebel army. He (WRIGHT) did not belong to that wing of the Democracy. It was the duty of every loyal Democrat to aid the Government by every means in his power in its struggle for life, and in an hour like this he could draw no distinction between the Government and those who are carrying it on and trying to save it. Secession was the death of the nation, and any admission of that principle by so-called propositions of peace from so-called Democrats was death to the nation. Yet there were men now trying to get into political power through the misfortunes of the country. The sentiments of Senator DOUGLAS could not be mistaken, when he declared that there could be no neutrality in this war. Men must be either friends or traitors. Would the men who deprecated war upon the rebels counsel submission to them? Would they yield the Government up to the power of treason? If not, their mutterings were mere idiocy. The key-note of all this had been sounded in New-York, under the specious claim of State sovereignty. This infamous doctrine, that the State had the power to override the country in a time of war like this, must be put down, or the Government would be ruined. Men had kept still a year, until misfortune fell upon our arms, and then they came out and cried out against the war in the name of Democracy, because they thought they could gain political power; and here, to-day, a Senator had talked for an hour and a half concerning the war, and had said not one word against these rebels who were trying to break up the Government. If ever this Government fell, its death would come from traitors in the North, and it was high time that the Government took measures to defend itself against these traitors. There were fifteen thousand graves in Indiana, to-day, and she had sent one hundred thousand men to the field, and she would send one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand more, before the Government should fall by the hand of treason. [Applause in the galleries.] As HAMILCAR swore his child to eternal hatred to Rome, so he was willing to swear his children to forever fight for the unity and preservation of this Government. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session, at the termination of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill giving aid to the State of Maryland, to secure the abolishment of Slavery. It appropriates ten millions. Referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing duties on importations to be paid, if desired, by importers, in legal-tender notes, with thirty-three per cent. added. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of compiling a register of the whole forces of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Postmaster-General was requested to communicate to the House the amount paid for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Washington for the last four years.

The Secretary of War was also requested to inform the House what sums have been paid since the breaking out of the rebellion, to the various railroad companies for the [illegible] York. This information is required by the Select Committee on the subject of the military and post road between these two cities.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., (Union,) the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution of the House, adopted Dec. 11, requiring information as to what regiments of volunteers have not been paid, and the other matters embraced in the resolution.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War what amount of revenue is derived from the hides, hoofs and tallow of the cattle slain for the army since the commencement of the rebellion, the number of the cattle slaughtered, to whom sold, whether by contract, and whether an arrangement cannot be made to increase the revenue from that source. Referred to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of JOHN B. ROGERS, claiming his seat as a Representative from Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in a general discussion of the subject, said the time had arrived when Congress should exercise the power, residing with it and hitherto inert, to supply a uniform currency both to the country and people.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) alluding to the former action of Congress, said the currency provided was recognized in every State. It has satisfied every purpose for which currency was needed by the people. It was such a currency as the people were entitled to, and had a right to demand that the Government should at this time provide. The people asked for more of it, because the actual results of its use had shown that more was required for the purpose of the trade of the country, and because a further issue was necessary, and would be beneficial to the public service. The Tax bill was in successful operation, and it was believed that the revenue derived from it and from the tariff on imports would much exceed the estimate then made of one hundred and fifty millions, without operating oppressively on the industrial interests of the country. One more measure was required to perfect the system, viz., a National Banking law, which would establish a uniform and secure system of banking throughout the country. He proceeded to discuss as one bill the measures submitted to them by the Secretary of the Treasury. The substitute he had offered for the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means would afford all the means to pay all the demands of the public service, and at the same time provide for capitalists, bankers and the people the means to prevent any depreciation of the currency, growing out of the redundancy of the notes issued by the Treasury Department.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued that there was no other mode by which money could be raised excepting on public credit. In explaining the pending propositions, he said in order to fund a large amount of debt, it was inevitable that the currency should be inflated. But the bill was calculated to prevent evil results. The Committee had made the bill as workable as possible, but would consider any suggestion in the way of improvement. He opposed the proposition of Mr. STEVENS to pay interest in paper.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New Mexico, opposed two classes of currency. He would pay all descriptions of debts in legal tenders. He wanted no better currency than "greenbacks." If one machine would not print notes fast enough he would procure two.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.) showed from the act of July, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to sell the 6 per centum bonds on such terms as he should think most beneficial to the public interests, leaving him free to sell at any price.

Without concluding the question the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Champion on the Way, Convoyed by the Gunboat Augusta.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ASPINWALL.

The steamship *America*, JEFF. MAURY, Esq., Commander, with passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived last night. She left Aspinwall on the 9th inst., in company with the steamship *Champion*, under convoy of United States gunboat *Augusta*, which separated from the *America* on the 15th inst., off Watling's Island.

On the 18th, off Hatteras, passed a United States gunboat, heading to the southward, supposed to be the *Monticello*.

The *America* has experienced heavy headwinds the entire passage. On the 16th hove to fourteen hours.

On the 26th of December a most destructive fire broke out in Aspinwall, destroying over thirty buildings, including the Panama Railroad Company's office. There being no fire apparatus in the place, but little could be done toward checking the flames. The crew of the *America* were dispatched on shore, with axes and buckets, and succeeded in saving the buildings on the United States Mail Company's dock, together with a large amount of express freight.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Great Fire in Aspinwall—All the Hotels, Railroad Office, United States Consulate, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office Burned—Loss $150,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

At about 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 26th December, fire was seen issuing from the second story window of a wooden house on the main street of this city, caused by the carelessness of a woman while ironing. The flames soon communicated to the buildings on either side and in the rear, and were not stayed till one square, comprising four blocks, was destroyed, taking every building from and including the Railroad Company's office to the northward, to the extreme southerly end of the town. All the buildings on the four streets, except two, were built of wood, and were mostly poor affairs, though they brought immense rents. The whole loss is estimated, very fairly, at $150,000—although some place it as high as $200,000. Of this, the Railroad Company loses in their two buildings, (their offices and scale house,) cars, &c., $20,000; W. F. FIELD's loss in buildings, $30,000; T. R. COWAN, $8,000; WM. NOBLE, $8,000 in building and furniture. LANSBURG & BRANDON, PEDRO COLL, E. DUCKWORTH, JAMES P. MOORE and others, lost their whole stocks of goods.

The Howard House, kept by E. DUCKWORTH and owned by T. R. COWAN, British Consul, with all its furniture; the St. Charles Hotel, kept by Mrs. E. L. SMITH, and all the lesser hotels and bar-rooms on the street, were burned. The United States Consulate was also burned, but nearly all the books were saved, and little or nothing would have been lost from that office had it not been that many things, including all the official papers from the Departments at Washington, Ministers, Consuls and local officers, was carried off after they had been placed in an apparently secure place. The railroad company lost several flat cars loaded with coals for Panama, as also a lot of dirt cars, left on the tracks. The Royal Mail Steamship Company's coal pile took fire and burned for thirty-six hours. They lost probably 250 tons coal.

The population, mostly negro, commenced to steal in the early part of the fire, and the sailors from the foreign ships to break open boxes and barrels of liquors and to drink and fight. But just when things from these classes began to look most dangerous, a train arrived from Panama with 70 regular soldiers, and later 16 or 20 marines reached town from the United States war steamer *Lancaster*, at Panama. The native troops behaved admirably, and soon restored order. Lieut. BROWN and his marines rendered essential service, guarding all night the wharves, which were piled with goods from New-York and other points. The foreign whites also formed a guard, and patrolled the streets till morning.

There was no insurance on any of the goods or buildings burned. The Vanderbilt store-houses and wharf was saved by Mr. [illegible] the first house on the wharf having taken fire in the roof.

The number of rats, alacrans and other of the scorpion species, as well as cockroaches and their kindred, destroyed, no figures could enumerate.

Most of the traders who were so fortunate as to escape the fire, immediately raised all they could squeeze out of the poor people on their groceries, and landlords put up the prices of houses. One notable exception to this rule was W. B. JOHNSON, proprietor of the ice-house, and who had a very large stock of goods. He not only did *not* raise on his provisions, but took the trouble to borrow stores which he lacked from the Railroad Company, and to sell them out at as low prices as before the fire.

Mr. I. P. SMITH deserves great praise for saving the Vanderbilt wharf and the great pile of goods on it, for California.

Bishop VASQUEZ, of Panama, has finally been banished. He was placed on board the British steamer for Callao on the 24th ult. The immediate cause of his exile was his declared determination to hold Grand Mass in the Cathedral for the soul of Gen. ARBOLEDA, on Christmas, and to preach a sermon denunciatory of Gen. MOSQUERA.

The State of Panama is quiet. The Legislature is still in session in this city.

The United States flag-steamer *Lancaster* and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* are in Panama—the first for the South Coast in a few days.

The United States gunboat *Augusta*, Com. PARROTT, arrived here on the 31st December, to offer convoy to steamers to New-York. Finding the opposition steamer *America* waiting her passengers from San Francisco, by the *Hermann*, Com. PARROTT determined to convoy both the *America* and the *Champion* at the same time. This has necessarily detained the latter from the evening of the 4th to the present time. Capt. WILSON notified the United States Consul here, after waiting till the 6th, that he should wait no longer, but go to sea without convoy, unless the *Augusta* would accompany him at once, upon which the *Champion* received orders not to leave the port until the gunboat should be ready. The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama, and VANDERBILT's agent, have protested, formally, against Mr. RICE and Com. PARROT, but these gentlemen having decided upon the proper course to pursue, the protests were of no avail. Their action, it is reported, was based upon political rather than upon commercial reasons—the Consul arguing that a million of dollars, if captured, would be too sweet a plum for JEFF. DAVIS about "these days."

The British steamer *Tamar*, with dates from Bogota, Capital of the Republic, to Dec. 15, arrived at Aspinwall, from Cartagena, on the 3d. The whole Republic is quiet, with the exception of the southern frontier of the State of Cauca, where the remains of ARBOLEDA's force is still under arms, commanded by Gen. CANAL. The news of ARBOLEDA's assassination had not reach the Capital from Cauca.

Rio Negro, a considerable town in Antioquia, near Medellin, has been designated as the place for the meeting of the National Convention, which was to have assembled on the 1st of January, but probably did not until a week or two later. The delegates from Panama left Cartagena, for Rio Negro, on the 26th ultimo.

Señor ANCIZAR, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the most powerful man of Gen. MOSQUERA's Cabinet, has resigned. His place has not yet been filled.

The State of Bolivar, of which Cartagena is the Capital, has, as I before wrote you, passed a law forbidding National troops to be quartered within its borders. Another, decreeing that no National officers shall exercise civil authority within the State. This is "State Rights," with a vengeance. It is charged that this action is indicated by Gen. LOPEZ, and a portion of the Liberals, with a view to embarrass President MOSQUERA, and to get rid of him for some other "Liberal." But it is easy to propagate political scandal in this country, and this change may come under that head.

The Billetes de Tesoria, (Treasury Notes,) issued by Gen. MOSQUERA, have risen from 50 cents on a dollar, the price they brought in September, to 62 and 65 cents.

One of the most illustrious men of this country, Señor LINO DE POMBO, the statesman and mathematician, died at Bogota on the 12th of December. His son is Secretary of Gen HERRAN, at Washington.

Gen. FLORES, of Ecuador, under the apprehension that President MOSQUERA, of New-Granada, intends to make war on him, has embodied a force of 4,000 men, and marched them to a place convenient to the New-Granadian frontier, at the same time inviting MOSQUERA to a pacific arrangement.

Rev. Mr. MCLARSEN, the much respected and talented American Missionary to Bogota, sails to-day, with his wife, for New-York, on the *Champion*. Mr. YORK, third mate of the American ship *Sea King*, and the only survivor, goes home also on the *Champion*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 19, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	94½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95½	150	do	117⅝
6,000	do	95¾	100	do b10.	117¾
19,000	do	96	100	do b30	117¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	94½	100	do b10.	117⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	88½	300	do s60.	117
3,000	do	88⅝	550	do	117¾
12,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	10	do	117¼
2,000	do	101⅞	1700	Erie Railway	76
19,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	100	do s30	76
5,000	do	96⅛	50	do b10	76¼
15,000	U. S. D. N's	143	100	do b30	76⅜
20,000	do	143¼	300	do	76¼
80,000	do	143½	200	do	76⅜
50,000	do	143¾	100	do b30	76⅜
90,000	do	144	800	do	76½
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	117	1100	Erie Railway Pref.	105¼
5,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	100	200	do b30.	105⅝
3,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	97	500	do	105
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61½	450	Hudson Riv. R.	95
1,000	do	61⅛	350	do	94¾
6,000	Va. St. 6s	65¼	21	do	94¼
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	73½	100	do s30	94½
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	200	Harlem R.	37
2,000	do	65¼	600	do	37¼
1,000	do	65½	100	do	37⅜
10,000	do	65¾	1200	do	37½
65,000	do	66	500	do	37⅝
6,000	do b30	66½	500	do	37¾
10,000	do	66⅛	500	Harlem R. Pref.	74
8,000	Cal. State 7s	129	100	do b30	74½
10,000	Erie 4th M. B. s5.	111½	700	Nor. & Wor. R.	82
[illegible]	do	112	200	Reading R. ex. dv. opg	92
[illegible]	Erie R. 5th M. B	107½	300	do opg	93
[illegible]	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M.	105	100	do opg	95
8,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℘c Bs.	125	100	do opg	96
12,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102	100	do b10	96
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	121	50	Mich. C. R.	97
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M	108	100	do	96½
500	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	89¾	200	do	96¾
10,000	do	90	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	54
35,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	78	1000	do	55
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	69¾	1000	do	55½
10,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	63	1200	do	56
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	90	100	do	56¼
1,000	Lack. & W. Bs.	115	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	101
20,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1m.	111	300	do	101¼
6,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	102	300	do	102
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	79¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94
2,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	100	do	94¾
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	81	200	do	94¼
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	107	100	do c.	94
10	Ocean Bank	88	40	do	93¾
40	Phoenix Bank	106	4900	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	69
25	Bank of Commerce.	91½	64	do	68
21	Hanover Bank	90	40	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	170
28	Park Bank	116	300	Gal. & Ch. R.	95
325,000	American Gold	148	100	do	95½
20,000	do	148½	300	do	96
2,000	do b30.	148¾	300	do	96½
8,000	do b10.	148¼	200	do	96¾
5,000	do b10.	148	4000	Cle. & Toledo R.	95
5,000	do	147⅞	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	95
10,000	do s30.	147¾	300	do	95½
400	Canton Co.	24	500	do	96
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	129½	200	do b30	96¼
2400	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9½	100	do s60	95½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	23¼	300	do s10	96
450	do	23	400	do	95¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	154	200	do b10	95¾
148	do	153½	167	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	67
150	do b30.	154½	400	do	67½
50	do b30.	154	200	do	67¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	129	100	do b10	67⅞
200	Chic., B. & Q. R.	105	200	do	68
50	do	105¼	50	do b10	68¼
16	do	104	14	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	61

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½	500	Erie Railway	77
2,000	do	96	400	do	77½
35,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	96	500	do	77¾
2,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ℘ c. Notes	101⅞	300	do b30	78
5,000	do	101¾	100	do s60	77¼
250,000	U. S. D. N.	145	300	Erie R. Pref.	105¾
27,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95¾	400	do	105½
10,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	62	100	do b10	105½
10,000	do	62½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	95¾
30,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	900	do	95⅝
2,000	Mo 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.	85	1500	Harlem Railroad	38½
6,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	110	200	do	38¾
10,000	Cal. State 7s	130	[illegible]	Harlem R Pref s10	75½
2,000	Mich. Cen. 's Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	126	100	do	75¼
200	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	80½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
6,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	105	1000	Reading R. opg	93
			[illegible]	Michigan Cen. R.	98
			150	do	97¾
			200	do	97½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2000	do	[illegible]
14,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
[illegible]	do	112¾	100	do	104½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	100	do	104⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	41½	100	do	105
5,000	do	41	100	do b60.	105¾
5,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	100	do	105¼
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	102	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	80	300	do	94¾
5,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	112	800	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69½
5,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	79	2500	do	69
200,000	Amer. Gold	148¼	50	do	68¾
20,000	do s30.	148	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	95½
10,000	do b30.	148¼	200	do	96
20,000	do	148	2000	Clev. & Tol. R.	95
10	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	129¼	200	do b10	95¼
175	Cumb. Coal Pref.	23	500	do	94¾
100	do	23¼	1500	Chic. & R. I. R.	95
150	do	23½	200	do	94¾
1000	Bruns. C. L. Co.	9⅞	750	do	94½
200	Canton Co	24¼	12	do	93⅞
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	156	110	Alt. & T. H. R.	35
50	do s30.	155¾	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	65
50	do b30.	156½	100	do s30	64½
20	do	156⅜	1000	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	68
100	do s3.	156	50	do	67⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	119	200	do	67¾
300	do	119¼	200	Nor. & W. R ex div	81
1000	do	119¾	250	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	105
100	do s5.	119⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	96¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	102½
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	144½	150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	94
5,000	do	144¼	200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68½
220,000	do	144½	200	do	68¾
25,000	Amer. Gold	148⅜	150	do	69
80,000	do	149	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	95½
100	Canton Comp'y.	24½	1000	do b10	95¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	23	2000	do	95
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	95
300	do	118⅜	300	do	95¼
100	Erie Railway	77⅜	100	do	95½
1250	do	77	300	Chic. & R. Is. R.	95
300	Erie R. Pref.	105⅞	160	do	94¾
100	do	105½	44	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67
400	Harlem R.	38¼	50	do	68
100	do	38¾	100	do	67½
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	56	200	Alton & T. H. P.	63½
100	do	56⅛	300	do	63
550	do	56⅛	400	do b10	63½
50	do	56½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	74½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅞	100	Reading R.	91
5,000	Debt Certif.	96	200	Mich. Cen. R.	97¼
35,000	Amer. Gold	147⅜	200	do	97½
40,000	do	147⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R	56⅞
60,000	U. S. D. Nts	144½	100	do	57¼
10,000	do	144¾	300	do	57⅜
1,000	do	144⅞	200	do	57⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	61¾	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
34,000	Mo. State 6s	65	500	Ill. Cen. R	93¼
10,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ℘c. As. Bonds s30	65½	100	do	93¼
100	Cumb. Coal	23	900	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68½
350	Pacific M. S. Co	156	100	do	69
500	do	156¼	100	Galena & Chi	94½
100	N. Y. Central R.	119	100	do	94⅝
100	do	119¼	100	do	94⅞
100	do s30.	118½	50	do	95
300	do	119	400	Clev. & Toledo R	94⅜
1000	Erie Railway	76⅜	50	do	94¾
1400	do	76½	450	Ch. & R. I. R.	94
200	Erie R. Pref.	104½	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	67
100	do	104⅜	100	do	67½
150	Hudson R. R.	84⅜	200	Canton Company	24
100	Harlem Railroad	38¼	600	Bruns. City L. Co.	9⅞
1800	do	38½	100	T. Haute & Alt. P.	63½
100	Harlem R. Pref.	76	100	do	63¾
			300	do	64

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 17.	LOANS. Jan. 10.	SPECIE. Jan. 17.	SPECIE. Jan. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	6,768,920	6,620,612	1,795,769	1,801,655
Manhattan Co.	6,414,524	6,570,652	2,283,781	2,262,010
Merchants' Bank	7,026,514	7,129,994	2,106,509	1,936,811
Mechanics' Bank	4,955,937	4,835,508	807,192	784,256
Union Bank	4,499,859	4,321,678	2,662,841	2,506,150
Bank of America	10,279,244	10,431,777	2,261,060	2,375,946
Phenix Bank	4,278,361	4,465,964	857,650	768,192
City Bank	3,976,532	3,921,638	2,234,693	2,357,665
Tradesmen's Bank	2,514,746	2,589,044	161,536	156,226
Fulton Bank	1,853,276	1,941,713	398,963	319,652
Chemical Bank	3,178,833	3,156,167	2,983,318	2,899,638
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,696,479	2,650,983	175,747	190,003
National Bank	2,378,722	2,414,153	616,089	537,848
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,587,926	1,613,626	194,852	194,035
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	929,241	926,701	205,768	206,536
Greenwich Bank	503,839	511,860	337,835	336,602
Leather Man. Bk.	2,698,641	2,762,297	648,138	675,967
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,411,033	1,313,514	305,278	305,379
Bk. St. New-York.	6,298,610	6,212,880	681,943	611,314
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,949,940	8,986,760	2,082,893	2,158,982
Bk. of Commerce.	13,691,890	13,764,000	1,134,971	1,132,245
Broadway Bank	5,215,707	5,410,133	763,593	691,785
Ocean Bank	2,479,526	2,287,713	231,413	226,627
Mercantile Bank	3,500,186	3,326,309	570,321	556,071
Pacific Bank	1,526,067	1,447,793	218,430	216,985
Bank of Republic.	4,893,905	4,727,231	1,287,212	1,255,726
Chatham Bank	1,046,699	1,036,110	82,823	84,487
People's Bank	860,806	843,695	99,318	98,773
Bank of N. Am.	2,766,674	2,829,835	221,892	209,174
Hanover Bank	2,061,745	2,109,613	167,169	157,166
Irving Bank	1,080,918	1,098,734	78,453	78,035
Metropolitan Bk.	10,611,350	10,453,417	1,515,203	1,539,303
Citizen's Bank	1,002,563	985,766	73,253	69,329
Nassau Bank	2,206,387	2,231,182	298,956	298,404
Market Bank	2,511,167	2,471,241	244,950	218,104
St. Nicholas Bank	1,505,437	1,559,294	164,356	221,668
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,039,297	3,035,427	254,546	247,754
Corn Exch. Bank	2,832,726	2,974,709	435,277	450,110
Continental Bank	3,992,531	3,958,655	299,885	377,187
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,149,396	1,916,498	302,502	172,454
Oriental Bank	708,599	702,966	46,802	45,124
Marine Bank	1,880,078	1,951,276	486,997	450,263
Atlantic Bank	800,397	823,727	78,597	80,765
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,545,096	3,445,852	511,440	471,067
Park Bank	10,510,583	10,149,333	3,637,790	3,240,802
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,285,958	1,349,634	150,667	159,259
Grocers' Bank	836,388	851,326	74,912	77,514
North River Bank	877,470	881,497	60,267	64,267
East River Bank	384,904	308,567	24,436	26,329
Manuf.y & Mer. Bk	1,588,703	1,796,605	136,445	133,775
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	612,696	633,771	116,925	115,869
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	485,221	473,424	56,367	46,891
Bull's Head Bank	623,613	606,468	32,025	31,880
N. Y. County Bank	339,492	356,217	66,551	65,582
Total	176,606,558	175,846,010	37,581,464	36,770,746
	Increase	$780,548	Increase	$810,718

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 17.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 10.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 17.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	331,790	350,016	6,621,743	6,597,580
Manhattan Co.	74,104	74,706	6,622,477	7,215,424
Merchants' Bank.	285,046	286,588	7,209,571	7,401,563
Mechanics' Bank.	361,401	363,810	4,161,146	4,010,134
Union Bank	105,387	111,359	5,149,947	4,505,183
Bank of America.	35,128	35,133	10,866,711	10,792,534
Phenix Bank	70,011	71,002	3,506,964	3,425,060
City Bank	......	......	5,873,178	5,595,733
Tradesmen's Bank	338,666	329,685	1,703,058	1,867,436
Fulton Bank	149,420	169,378	1,991,023	1,922,074
Chemical Bank	53,036	51,013	6,731,338	6,602,325
Merch. Exch. Bk.	111,356	151,877	1,706,311	1,674,801
National Bank	87,259	94,152	1,580,363	1,529,682
Butch. & Drov. Bk	301,862	308,593	1,741,128	1,746,338
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	184,938	183,801	1,190,227	1,193,106
Greenwich Bank.	93,214	106,719	576,525	564,915
Leather Man. Bk.	265,082	299,787	2,332,852	2,359,736
Seventh Ward Bk.	90,350	95,793	1,421,707	1,437,023
Bk. St. New-York	253,657	262,566	5,670,870	5,749,586
Am. Exchange Bk.	184,099	196,811	7,726,015	7,968,213
Bk. of Commerce.	1,705	1,705	9,307,277	9,357,884
Broadway Bank	245,278	260,089	5,740,643	5,611,591
Ocean Bank	95,262	95,114	1,097,257	1,730,257
Mercantile Bank.	6,292	6,377	3,969,655	3,897,067
Pacific Bank	105,564	103,647	1,414,836	1,396,442
Bank of Republic.	177,198	186,212	4,295,273	3,877,604
Chatham Bank	27,571	28,925	751,308	801,686
People's Bank	78,384	85,294	780,692	791,028
Bank of N. Am.	177,444	176,738	1,959,266	2,065,265
Hanover Bank	167,360	169,627	1,208,577	1,204,274
Irving Bank	105,675	118,517	973,100	929,607
Metropolitan Bk.	531,529	544,345	8,903,469	8,682,000
Citizen's Bank	177,395	179,343	832,188	808,922
Nassau Bank	11,606	11,827	1,920,068	1,995,643
Market Bank	251,377	270,263	1,788,509	1,700,819
St. Nicholas Bank.	196,370	196,829	1,213,893	1,197,624
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	593,316	616,970	2,369,334	2,308,742
Corn Exch. Bank.	276,614	275,102	1,958,724	2,546,826
Continental Bank	256,866	259,079	2,136,993	2,214,414
Bk. of Commw'lth	312,884	316,629	2,036,819	1,784,440
Oriental Bank	150,664	150,614	707,698	673,297
Marine Bank	255,638	271,692	1,801,991	1,745,125
Atlantic Bank	124,992	128,376	564,746	604,045
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	198,085	220,000	3,181,066	2,922,252
Park Bank	391,429	391,626	12,537,721	12,034,479
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	61,453	68,392	1,095,055	1,113,896
Grocers' Bank	44,010	48,615	637,404	621,497
North River Bank	88,839	81,429	727,351	698,345
East River Bank.	106,906	107,602	394,391	339,957
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	7,337	7,529	1,296,007	1,259,511
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	163,685	179,457	329,173	325,998
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	180,275	178,638	477,543	446,436
Bull's Head Bank	147,505	151,853	637,208	601,666
N. Y. County Bank	115,478	116,939	474,455	466,176
Total	$9,341,715	$9,551,563	164,665,003	162,878,249
	Decrease	$309,848	Increase	$1,787,752

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have opened a subscription book at the office of Mr. E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 6 Wall-street. This gentleman has been specially authorized to receive subscriptions to the new guaranteed stock of this Company.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND CHILDREN desirous of seeing Miss WARREN, without encountering a crowd, should go to her wedding levee from 10 till 12 o'clock, when she is to be seen in all her beauty and loveliness, in company with Com. NUTT, and all the other living wonders and curiosities of the Museum. She is also to be seen, afternoon and evening, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock. BOURCICAULT's splendid drama "Phantom" will be played.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets 5 03 | Moon rises... 6 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 34 | Gov. Island 9 23 | Hell Gate... 10 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Jan. 9, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed from Aspinwall by steam gunboat Augusta to the northward of the Islands, where she parted company, the Augusta proceeding to Port Royal.

Steamship America, Maury, Aspinwall Jan. 9, with passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow Dec. 21, via Portland, Me., Jan. 14, with mdse. and 14 passengers to F. McDonald & Son. Jan. 18, off Montauk, passed a large screw steamship bound S.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Birmingham, Portland, in ballast.

Ship Charlotte A. Stamler, Theobald, Liverpool Nov. 28, with salt to H. Benner. Dec. 23, lat. 46 20, lon. 41 50, at 3½ P. M., made a ship to windward, bearing N. by W., dismasted, wind N. N. W. with fresh gales and rain squalls; wore ship and stood to northward; passed a lot of barrels, boxes, planks, &c., adrift. At 3 P. M., after showing signal lights and judging to be near the ship, wore around on starboard tack and hove to; during the night it was blowing a strong gale. At daylight there was no ship in sight, and at 9 A. M., made sail and stood on our course.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool Nov. 30, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Nov. 29, had a hurricane from S. W. to N.; lost the three lower topsails, mainsail, and upper main topsail; lost the main topsail yard, and sprung fore yard. Have also had heavy westerly gales on the passage. George Alexandria, a seaman, died on board.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, London Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Crocker, Wood & Co. Jan. 12, lat. 39 30, lon. 69, passed ship E. C. Scranton, Magna, hence Jan. 7, for Liverpool.

Ship Ticonderoga, Hepburne, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong westerly gales on the passage.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Antwerp Dec. 1, and Flushing Dec. 11, with mdse. to Zerega & Co. Was 12 ds. beating down the channel; made a southern passage and had fine weather.

Ship Protection, Kruge, Smyrna 49 ds., and Gibraltar 29, with rags, wool, &c., to order.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Limerick 79 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. From Nov. 26 to Dec. 14, had continual westerly gales; lost an entire suit of sails.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados Jan. 2, with molasses, to H. Trowbridge Sons.

Bark August Waack, (Pruss.,) Cardiff 105 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co. Has had very heavy weather most of the passage; lost boats, stove rail and bulwarks, had figure head carried away, lost and split sails, etc. Dec. 9, passed the bark Eleanor, of St. John, N. B., waterlogged and abandoned; had a mizzen staysail set, main yard adrift, sail bent and loose, boats all gone, rudder gone, forecastle adrift, the cabin on deck stove, and cargo supposed to be timber washing out of the hold.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

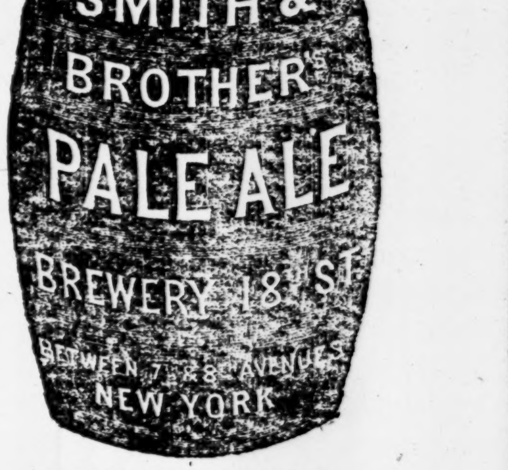
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.



EAST INDIA PALE AND BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS, IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. MCPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

ISAAC SMITH'S
UMBRELLAS
BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
AT
405 BROADWAY
BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10 .... Drew $30,000
17, 56, 66 .... Drew 10,000
36, 40, 78 .... Drew 7,000
19, 29, 11 .... Drew 5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 33,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.